INSURANCE
All Indian Companies have done well in 1930
13

The Bombay Chronicle

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14

VOL. XIX NO. 288— BOMBAY THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1931 PRICE ONE ANNA.

ONE LAKH KISANS TAKE NO-RENT PLEDGE.

MOVE TO OBSTRUCT CONGRESS SESSION?

PURI POLICE METHODS

Threat To Workers Enaaged To Build The "Nagar"

(From Our Correspondent)
PURI, Dec. 6.

How the local Police Officials are putting obstacles in the way of the Reception Committee will be evident from a letter addressed to the District Magistrate, by the Sena Nayak Mr. H. K. Mahatab, under date 6th December, 1931.

"I beg to inform you that yesterday at about 10 a.m. the Superintendent of Police accompanied by one Babu Damodar Das, S. I. Police, went to the site where the Congress is to be held and inspected the materials collected for building huts. The same day at about 12 noon, one Police constable went to the Congress site and threatened the coolies who were working not to work. Their names were also taken down by the constable evidently for the purpose of frightening them. I have already informed you that certain Police officials are making vigorous private propaganda against helping the Reception Committee in any way. The above incident is significant and should not be lightly treated. I may be permitted to remind you that such activities of the officers are against the declared intention of the Government. I shall be glad to know what steps you propose to take in this matter.

The Sena Nayak has addressed a letter to the District Magistrate, Puri to return 29 lathis seized by the Police on 4-12-31 from the volunteers, while the latter were returning from Sakhigopal, where they had gone on an excursion or to get back payment of price of the lathis fetching annas four each. The Sena Nayak also enquires of the Magistrate, under what law lathis have been seized.

WAR ON THE NAZIS

Hindenburg Will Back Up Any Action Against Hitler

(Special Cable).
LONDON, Dec. 9.

Berlin.—Government's emergency decree and Dr. Bruening's challenge to Herr Adolf Hitler are the sole topics of conversation throughout Germany. Popular imagination has been particularly struck with the Chancellor's vigorous references to Herr Hitler which are taken to indicate that Von Hindenburg will fully back up any action against Herr Hitler and his followers.

The next development in the situation is that the various political parties will hold meetings to decide upon their attitude towards the Government in the light of emergency decree.

Dr. Bruening is negotiating with the Socialists and other parties regarding the carrying out of the various provisions of the decree and appears confident that he will succeed in reconciling them to the Government standpoint.—Reuter.

SGR SALANDRA DEAD

LONDON, December 9.

Rome.—Death has occurred of Sgr. Salandra, who was Prime Minister on the outbreak of the Great War.—Reuter.

SYDNEY CRICKET MATCH ABANDONED

LONDON, December 9.

Sydney.—There was no play to-day owing to rain in cricket match between New South Wales and South African tourists which commenced on 7th December. The match was abandoned.—Reuter.

U. P. CAMPAIGN BEGINS

"Not A Pice Till Redress Of Grievances", Says Rae Bareli

800 VILLAGES DEMONSTRATE SOLIDARITY WITH CONGRESS.

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 9.

Reports received from the districts show that meetings in various villages to take the No-Rent Pledge, which were fixed for yesterday afternoon, passed off peacefully.

A LAKH OF PEASANTS TAKE THE PLEDGE.

Several Congress workers went in cars to watch the proceedings. It is said that meetings were held in some 300 places and that about a hundred thousand peasants attended them, but it is impossible to verify these figures.

AUTHORITIES WATCHING DEVELOPMENTS.

The District Authorities, it is understood, are quietly watching the developments.

PT. JAWAHARLAL'S TOUR.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru went this morning to Sultanpur. He will also be visiting Cawnpore. Among other places that the Pandit is to visit, is Hubli in the Karnatik after which he will proceed to Bombay to meet Mahatma Gandhi and to attend the meeting of the Congress Working Committee.—A.P.

NOT A PIE BEFORE GRIEVANCES ARE REDRESSED

Rae Bareli Peasant's Resolve

(From Our Correspondent),
RAE BARELI (By Mail), Dec. 7.

A Conference of about 30,000 Kisans of Rae Bareli District was held yesterday at Rewti Ram Tank. Sjt. Satya Narain Srivastva presided. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was one of the speakers. He said that the Government refused to listen to the grievances of the Kisans, there was no alternative before them but to resort to defensive Civil Disobedience. He also said that the rent should not be paid, until adequate relief was forthcoming. Syt. Sitla Sahai, President of the Satyagraha Committee, put the following resolution. Syt. Rama Bharosey Srivastva and Thakur Guptar Singh seconded the resolution which was unanimously passed:—

"In view of the fact that the economic condition of the peasants is deplorable and the Government has not given any relief to them and the remission is inadequate and the Government are not doing anything to mitigate the distress caused by Bedakhli, Agrarian Calamity and Arrears of Rent.

"This Conference of the Kisans confirms the resolution of the Distt. Congress Committee, with regard to the stopping of rent and revenue. This Conference exhorts the agriculturists of the district to remain firm on the resolution of the Distt. Congress Committee and not to pay even a single pie until their demands are met and the Congress Committee advises them to do so.

"The Conference hopes that in this Satyagraha, the Kisans will bear all suffering with Non-Violence and Courage, and will accept only such compromise as will be for all."

KISANS RESIST ATTACHMENT

Police Party On The Scene

LUCKNOW, December 9.

The United Provinces Government has just received information about a riot attended with murder which is said to have occurred at a village named Motipur Kurhab in the District of Gonda on the night of November 25. A man named Ghirao went to Motipur Kurhao to get a decree executed. He was accompanied by a man named Kurk Amin and some of his men and as he sent word to the police that he expected trouble, a constable was also sent to the village.

Later on Kurk Amin sent word that the villagers had assembled in force to resist the attachment and a small party of police went to the spot. The Sub-Inspector in charge attempted to persuade the villagers not to resist the attachment and villagers appeared to agree but as Ghirao departed he and his men were attacked. Ghirao was killed and the sub-Inspector's horse was speared. The sub-Inspector then collected his men and arrested twenty-six suspected persons.—A.P.

"NO-RENT CAMPAIGN IS ONLY ALTERNATIVE"

(From Our Correspondent),
RAE BARELI, Dec. 6.

The P.C.C. has given permission to Distt. Congress Committee Rae Bareli in its meeting on the 5th held at Lucknow to start No-rent Campaign in the District. The Committee, therefore, has adviseed the agriculturists to stop payment of rent and revenue at once pending relief. Thousands of handbills under the signature of Syt. Sitla Sahai, President of the Satyagraha Committee are being distributed throughout the district, explaining to the agriculturists how the Government have refused to listen to the Congress and the Agriculturist's demand and how the situation has reached a stage where no other alternative exists save that of advising the tenants to stop payment of rent. The grievances of the Kisans are as follows:—

1. The remission allowed by the Government is very inadequate.

2. The Government are taking no notice of the untimely rains which have resulted in the damage of Kharif crop to the extent of 75 per cent.

Imam Saheb Bawazir Dead

MAHATMA'S LIFELONG FRIEND.

AHMEDABAD, December 9.

The Imamsaheb Abdul Kadir of Bawazir, Mahatma Gandhi's life-long friend and colleague who had been ailing for several weeks past, passed away this afternoon.

His illness took a serious turn last night and all hopes of his coming round were given up this morning.

Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel, Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram and Kakasaheb Kalelkar were on attendance at the Imamsaheb's bedside throughout the day.—A.P.

SHORT SKETCH

The Imamsaheb came into contact with Mahatma Gandhi during his stay in South Africa where he sacrificed his position as a wealthy trader and joined the satyagraha fight inaugurated by Mahatma Gandhi and shared with him the rigours of jail life.

AS CIVIL RESISTER.

The Imamsaheb returned with Mahatma Gandhi to India and has been an inmate of the Ashram at Saharmati. Despite his advancing years he actively participated on each occasion in Mahatma Gandhi's civil resistance movements and was imprisoned during the last campaign.

MAHATMA'S CONCERN.

Since his release the Imam Saheb had been suffering from tuberculosis. Mahatma Gandhi who had been fully posted with information with regard to the patient's health had, therefore, decided to leave for Ahmedabad, soon after his arrival in Bombay. The Imam Saheb was a member of the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee, the All-India Congress Committee and the Working Committee of the Bombay Presidency Nationalist Muslim Party.

Ahmedabad Municipality's Tribute To Imam Saheb

MEMORY OF THE IMAM SAHEB.
(From Our Correspondent.)
AHMEDABAD, December 9.

Imam Saheb Bavzir, who was seriously ill since the last few days died to-day at 3-30 at the Satyagraha Ashram.

It is not necessary to mention that he was sentenced to 12 months' rigorous imprisonment for leading the raid at Dharasana after the arrest of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu. Jail life hold up on his health after released seriously and ever since his release he was ailing.

The local Municipal meeting held to-day passed a resolution appreciating his services and adjourned as a mark of respect to the memory of the Imam Saheb.

"NO USE CONTINUING THIS FARCE"

M. N. Roy Decides Not To Take Part In Trial

SAYS "COURT IS SUBSERVIENT TO SOME OTHER AUTHORITY"

(From Our Correspondent) CAWNPORE, Dec. 9.

In the M. N. Roy case the statement of Roy was being recorded since day before yesterday. Roy objected to the form of questions put to him as he said the object appeared to be to give evidence against his person. He objected to the question put regarding his real name. In answer to a question regarding Roy and his alleged co-conspirators entering in conspiracy to deprive the King-Emperor of sovereignty of the British Empire by a violent revolution, Roy stated that Exhibit 13 is a memorandum written for a projected conference for the organisation of the Working Class Party".

PHILOSOPHY OF FORCE.

Roy further explained: "The oppressed and exploited classes are not obliged to respect the moral philosophy of the ruling class which condemns violence as criminal when applied by the oppressed and the exploited while the foreign Power maintains itself in power by force. The people are obliged to use force to recover their sovereign rights. Despotic powers can be overthrown only by this way." Roy quoted Hume and Bentham in support of his policy.

The accused further submitted that the Law was *ultra vires* and, therefore, he said he could not be charged with conspiracy. He further asserted that the people were justified to adopt every means to realise the natural freedom and application of violence in the struggle, he said, was no offence.

DEFENCE HAMPERED.

Roy put in a written application alleging that he was being examined not with the object of giving an opportunity for explaining the evidence against him but to obtain admission against him. He said that he was not given an opportunity to interpret and explain the documents on record alleging his connection with the Communist International from his point of view. He further alleged that the Judge's prejudice was becoming clearer and clearer at every stage of what he called a farcical trial. He referred to the Judge's order dated 30th November wherein he said the Judge commented on the defence witnesses. The Prosecution, he said, had hampered his defence and prevented him even from getting adequate legal assistance. He further alleged that the Lower Court did not allow him to make a statement which was recorded very irregularly and imperfectly. He alleged that the Judge prevented him from explaining his defence and asserted:

DECISION TO NON-CO-OPERATE

"All this makes clear that the trial is a farce and his conviction has been decided by some other authority to which", he said, "this court is subservient." He added that it seemed in his case Government without promulgating any ordinance had suspended all provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code that safeguarded the interest of the accused. He declared: "No useful purpose will be served by continuing the farce" and, therefore, he said, he had decided not to participate in this trial any longer, but will, however try the High Court to see "If even the existing law is impartially administered anywhere."

The case has been fixed for tomorrow to decide what is to be the further procedure in the circumstances.

UNWIELDY CONSTITUENCIES

Burma R. T. C. Discusses Constitution Of Legislature

LONDON, Dec. 9.

The size and composition of the Chamber and the future position of the official bloc were among the subjects discussed at the Burma Round Table Conference this morning, when it took up the constitution of the Lower House.

Two main views were expressed with regard to the number. members of one section arguing that the present Chamber was sufficiently large, having regard to the expense and expeditious transaction of business. The other urged the necessity of an increase in view of the unwieldy extent of the existing constituencies.

Mr. Ba Pe and Thatrawaddy Pu strongly emphasised the difficulties and disadvantages of the present widely spread constituencies and advocated an increase of membership to about 200.

Earl Winterton suggested 150 as a compromise.

There was general agreement in favour of five years as the maximum life of the Lower House and also with the view expressed by Mr. Glanville that the official bloc should be abolished.

Mr. Glanville expressed the opinion, however, that it was a matter for consideration whether advisers and experts should be allowed to speak and vote and this point was being debated. when the Committee adjourned till 2-30 p.m. to-morrow.—Reuter.

BURMA REBEL SITUATION

Marked Signs Of Collapse

DEATH SENTENCE IN HENZADA CASE COMMUTED

RANGOON, Dec. 9.

The rebel situation seemed lately to be graver in Prome District than elsewhere owing to the number of gangs still at large, but since the beginning of November the rebel movement has shown marked signs of collapse. Surrenders in Prome alone now total about 3,400.

Four cases of dacoities are reported from Minbu in which Rs. 1,500 were looted. Reports have also been received of dacoity, one from Prome and another from Insein District.

The Governor General in Council has commuted the sentence of death passed on Phongyi Yazinda in the Henzada Rebellion case to transportation for life.—A.P.

JEWEL GIFT TO NATION

(Special Cable).
LONDON, Dec. 9.

The jewels given to the Chancellor of the Exchequer for the benefit of this nation since the financial crisis occupied much time at Christies to-day, when their sale realised 700 pounds.—Reuter.

THE RUSE THAT FAILED

Eager And Cheering Crowd Greets Gandhiji On Return From LauSanne

LONDON, Dec. 9.

Monteux.—In order to escape publicity on his return from Lausanne to Villeneuve Mahatma Gandhi yesterday evening restored to his usual ruse of motoring to the next station along the line only to find it thronged with an eager and cheering crowd.

Mahatma Gandhi accompanied by the Scotland Yard detectives will leave Villeneuve on Friday for Brindisi spending a few hours in

Gandhiji's Diagnosis Of Europe's Malady.

HOPE COMING FROM INDIA

LONDON, Dec. 8.

Lausanne.—Europe was suffering from a malady caused by the burden of armaments, and most countries were on the verge of moral and material bankruptcy, declared Gandhiji when expounding for 45 minutes, the ideals of truth and non-violence at a crowded People's Hall.

Mahatma Gandhi continued that the contagion had spread to Asia, but a hope was coming from India which was endeavouring to secure independence by pacific means.

He invited his hearers to study the movement impartially, and critically "and if you conclude that the movement is conducted non-violently and truthfully, place your selves on our side. You can mould European opinion."

Mahatma Gandhi, who was loudly cheered at the conclusion of the discourse, receives school children to-morrow. He delivers an address at Geneva on Thursday.—Reuter.

Military Tribunals At Work In Ireland

(Special Cable).
LONDON, Dec. 9.

The Military Tribunal at Dublin has sentenced two brothers, George and Charles Gilmore, for assisting the formation of an illegal military organisation and possessing arms and ammunition.

George has been sentenced to 5 years and Charles to 1 year.

It was revealed during the prosecution how the detective discovered the trapdoor concealed by the undergrowth and summoned the explosives expert who found that if the door was opened, contact would be established which would explode an enormously powerful landmine. The door, nevertheless, was opened by the expert without an explosion.

Charges against accused included contempt of Court.—Reuter.

BROADENING OF RATNAGIRI CHANNEL.

RATNAGIRI, Dec. 8.

The work of broadening of the Ratnagiri Channel, for which a sum of Rs. 8,200 has been sanctioned by the Landing and Wharfage Fund Committee, has begun and blasting operations are in full swing. The broadening of the channel when completed, will make a clear passage for the free navigation of passenger boats in Ratnagiri Port and remove the trouble and inconvenience of passengers, at the time of low tides. The work will be completed before the monsoon.

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P 6381

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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THE JAM SHRI RANJITSINGHJI SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LTD., (SHOLAPUR)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that TWENTY-FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company, will be held at Registered Office of the Company, Ewart House, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 10th December, 1931, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

I. To receive and adopt the Directors' report and the audited Balance Sheet and abstract of Profit and Loss Account made up for the year ending 30th June, 1931.
II. To declare a Dividend.
III. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
IV. To confirm the appointment of Mr. Mathuradas Dwarkadas as Director of the Company.
V. To appoint auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 1st December, 1931 to THURSDAY, the 10th December, 1931, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.,

LALJI NARANJI & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, & Agents.

Bombay, 19th November, 1931.
3961

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that one CERTIFICATE for One ordinary share No. 4245 of the Surat Electricity Co.. Ltd., standing in the name of Choksey Mohanlal Choonilal has been LOST or MISLAID.

The public are hereby warned against purchasing or dealing with the above certificate in any way but are requested to give information about the same to the undersigned.

Name:—RAMANLAL MANILAL SHAH.
Address:—Mandvi's Street, Sutaria's Pole, Ahmedabad.
R 6395

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "Shunko Maru".

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per the above steamer are hereby informed of her arrival here on 9th December, 1931, from Japan via ports en route and requested to present Bills of Lading for counter-signature without delay. Applications for survey should be made in writing to the undersigned within 7 days after discharging and prior to removal of cargo from the Landing Shed.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,

Public Notices.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

GRADUATION DAY—30TH JANUARY, 1932.

The 30th of January, 1932, having been fixed as a graduation day. Degrees will be conferred at a Meeting of the Senate to be held on that day at 3 p.m. The 5th of January, 1932 is the last day for the receipt of applications and fees for admission to Degrees on the occasion. Forms of application may be obtained GRATIS from the Registrar's Office.

S. R. DONGERKERY,
Registrar.
Bombay, 2nd December, 1931.
4005

THE WESTERN INDIA TANNERIES, LTD.

NOTICE.

THE TENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Share Holders of the above Company will be held on the 15th day of December, 1931, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the Registered Office of the Company, 2A, Dharavi Road, Dharavi, Bombay 17.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will remain CLOSED from 8th day of December, 1931, to 15th day of December, 1931. (both days inclusive).
R6391

Legal Notices.

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the public that at an Auction Sale, held on the 7th instant under instructions from Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, attorneys for Mithabai, widow of Parshottam Dharamsey, Lavji Meghji, Govindji Mavji, Mathuradas Vasanji and Jadavji Kanji the trustees under the Deed of Trust, dated 10th June, 1929, made between Mithabai, widow of Parshottam Dharamsey of the one part and the said trustees of the other part our clients Messrs. Velji Shivji, Thackersey Hirji and Hirji Raisey the trustees of the Shri Cutchi Dasa Oswal Jain Pathshala have been declared to be the highest bidders of and purchasers of the under-mentioned property.

All persons having any claim to or interest in the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, incumbrance, lien, charge, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 36, Humum Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any claim not so made known in writing as aforesaid and the same shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Quit and Ground rent land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Dongri Street in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 162 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1230, New No. 6970, Old Survey No. 152, New Survey No. 2806, Cadastral Survey No. 945, Division Mandvi and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 1330 and Street Nos. 462 to 464 and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the East by the said Dongri Street, on or towards the West by a Sweepers passage, on or towards the North by the property of Lakhamsey Mooljee and on or towards the South by the property of Khoja Rahimbhai Allobbhai.

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4041

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IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS.

Sale of valuable property at Bora Bazaar Street, within the Fort on TUESDAY, the 15th December 1931, at 4-30 P.M. on the premises of the property by order of the Court Receiver and Receiver of the property in Suit No. 1652 of 1928, Advocate General vs. J. D. Bhinde and another:—

Pension and Tax Tenure Land now redeemed situated in Bora Bazar Street within the Fort of Bombay admeasuring about 885.5 square yards bearing Collector of Bombay New Survey No. 8868, Cadastral Survey No. 1358, Fort Division with the building standing thereon bearing Bombay Municipal A Ward No. 2313 to 2317 and Street Nos. 58A, 13A and 54 to 60.

Full particulars may be obtained from Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusji Dinshaw and Co., 113 Esplanade Road; Attorneys for the Court Receiver or from the undersigned.

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Under instructions from the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of Dawood Hasham (Insolvent), Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 14th December, 1931 at 3 P.M. (S.T.) at the said insolvent's furniture shop at No. 211, Chakla Street, all the furniture lying in the said shop IN ONE LOT.

N.B.:—A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

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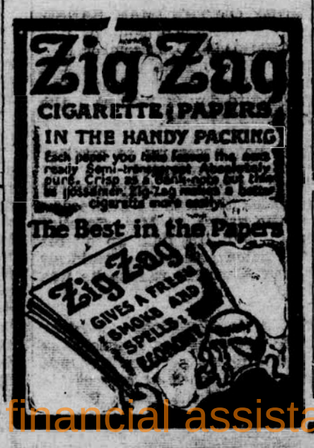

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SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 9.
Chybassa, Green, Calcutta
Silveroeda, Lumb, New York.
Alavi, Constantine, Jeddah

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 10.
City of Florence, Jones, Calcutta.
Anatonia, Gerrard, Karachi
Gange, Nicoli, Trieste.

LOADING

Dec. 9.
Steamer Chybassa for Calcutta
Steamer Canara for Rangoon
Steamer Bandra for Busrah

S S Chybassa: The B I S N Company's steamer Chybassa, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Silveroeda: The Volkart Bros.' steamer Silveroeda arrived in harbour yesterday from New York, with a general cargo.

S S Gunge: The Lloyd T Company's steamer Gunge, is expected to arrive here to-day from Shanghai, with a general cargo and 43 passengers, and hence she will sail for Trieste, on the same day.

IMPORTS.

Dec. 9.
S S Comorin Agents M M and Co from London: 1124 bars silver; 13 cases turkeys; 55 cases kippers; 24 cases haddocks; 15 cases bacon; 10 cases sausages; 39 bags meat; 230 cases wine; 60 cases whisky; 60 cases gin; 10 cases rum.

From Charenta: 710 cases brandy.

From Port Said: 211 bags cotton;

From Southampton: 40 cases cigarettes.

From Basle: 32 cases chemicals

From Lyons: 200 barrels grapes

S S Varela Agents M M and Co from Busrah: 66 bags hartuman; 30 bags galls; 122 bales wool; 21 bales s skins; 527 bags mash; 235 bags beans; 20593 bags dates; 7 bundles gold; 2 bundles gold coins.

From Bushire: 31 jottas raisin; 4 bags sahlab; 220 bags almond kernals.

From Karachi: 176 bales cotton; 35 cases lime juice; 30 cases dry prawns; 90 cases fish manure; 54 cases gram flour.

S S Khandalla Agents M M & Co from Durban: 1 box gold sovereign.

From Mombassa: 1 case bar gold; 200 bags sandalwood; 36 bags glassware; 1974 bales cotton.

From Mozambique: 14043 bags cashewnuts; 175 bags napupa seed.

From Dare Salam: 74 bags gum pickings; 18 nos. empty drums; 5411 bales cotton.

From Zanzibar: 1541 bags cloves.

EXPORTS.

Dec. 9.
S S Viceroy of India for London: 21 bales animal skin H Oosman and Co; 1 bale animal skin R Harilal and Bros; 11 bales animal skin A Azizulla; 61 bales animal skin A W G Husainjadah; 9 bales animal skin H A Aminoff; 9 bales animal skin Grindlay and Co; 16 bales woollen carpets I Falzulla; 11 bales woollen carpets A K Aghaizano; 2402273 Rs. silver bullion Dy Manager Harnallago; 768119 Rs. bar gold National Bank of India Ltd; 696209 Rs. bar gold M Sunderji; 213188 Rs. bar gold Eastern Bank Ltd; 419168 Rs. bar gold National City Bank of New York.

For Piraeus: 8 cases gum olibanum Khona Bros.

For New York: 869578 Rs. bar gold 337382 Rs. gold sovereigns National Bank of India; 353266 Rs. bar gold 187354 Rs. bar gold P and O Banking Corporation; 5 bales animal skin Grindlay and Co.

For Marseilles: 191992 Rs. gold sovereigns M Sunderji.

S S Castalia for Liverpool: 238 drums groundnut oil A Oomerbhoy; 58 bales cotton thread waste B Mahasukhram and Co; 300 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros; 17 bales wool raw D Sassoon and Co; 11 bales wool raw Bombay Co; 1018 bags groundnut oil cakes Ralli Bros.

For Glasgow: 1330 bags linseed oil cakes H Rawji and Co; 50 drums groundnut oil A Oomerbhoy; 70 bags gum karaya B Nazir and Co;

For Port Said: 10 bales cotton yarn Sassoon J David and Co.

For Alexandretta: 60 bales cotton yarn Sassoon J David and Co.

For Suez: 38 bales cotton yarn Sassoon J David and Co.

S S Nordie for Antwerp: 100 bales hemp S Parmanand; 150 bales hemp M Nissim; 23 bales cotton fly V A Sane.

For Ghent: 110 bales cotton raw Textile Products Ltd.

S S Trenenfels for Rotterdam: 4074 bags groundnut oil cakes A Oomerbhoy; 2000 bags groundnut oil cakes H V Oomerbhoy; 63 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

For Antwerp: 2000 bags ground nut oil cake H V Oomerbhoy.

For New York: 16 bags gum karaya 24 cases gum olibanum P Kooverji and Co.

S S Iyo Maru for Shanghai: 500 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co; 1600 bales cotton raw Vakharia and Co.

For Kobe: 100 bales cotton raw Vakharia and Co; 37 bales cotton raw K M Nathoo; 300 bales cotton raw O Suleman and Co; 200 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Hongkong: 100 cases shark fins A Chagla and Co.

ADVANCE PHYSICAL CULTURE.

SAMARTH VYAYAM MANDIR.

That the young boys and girls of India are not lagging be hind in the field of physical culture and atheletics was well demonstrated by the pupils of the Samarth Vyayam Mandir of Dadar, at the Victoria Theatre on Saturday last, Mr. Chandavarkar presiding.

The audience was held spellbound by Mr. Nikam when he performer acrobatics on a "Hanging Malkhamb" with a dozen swords and daggers all round the body, and also while turning the revolving 'banet' a ring with burning balls tied to it. Master Dhurm gave a brilliant demonstration of diving by his smooth and swift movements.

Now with courage and presence of mind a man can evade attack of several lathis was shown by Prof. P. L. Kale, the founder and chief instructor of the Mandir, when he faced the attack of 20 persons armed with lathis.

By far the most interesting item was the lathi drill by young girls. The alertness and swiftness with which they whirled their lathis proved an impressive display.

The Samarth Vyyam Mandir was founded in 1925 by Prof. P. L. Kale a worthy pupil of Prof. Manikrao of Baroda. With untiring efforts he increased the membership of the institute to several hundreds. After placing the institution on a very sound basis he handed it over to the public. It has on its roll about 800 students including 65 girls. It is understood that the proceeds of the entertainment amounting to about Rs. 1000 are to go over to their Building Fund.

Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar thanked Mr. Kale for his sefless work and wished him success in his efforts.

London.—The Indian Pay Temporary Abatement Bill was passed by the House of Lords to-day. The Bill now awaits the Royal assent. —Reuter.

Calcutta.—Barendra Sundar Chatterji, Editor of a vernacular weekly "Visvadut" who was charged at the High Court Sessions on a charge of incitement to murder by publishing a poem entitled "Comrade" was acquitted on Tuesday by Justice Panckridge. Pranab Roy, said to be the author of the poem, who was also acquitted.—A.P.

A mass meeting of the Railway workers was held at Jhansi on the 4th instant presided over by Mr. Benjamin, Sjts. Phatak and Zulmiram and local workers narrated the result of the meeting between the Railway Board and the Federation. A resolution approving the Sub-Committee's report regarding amalgamation of the Staff Union and the Railwaymen's Union was passed.

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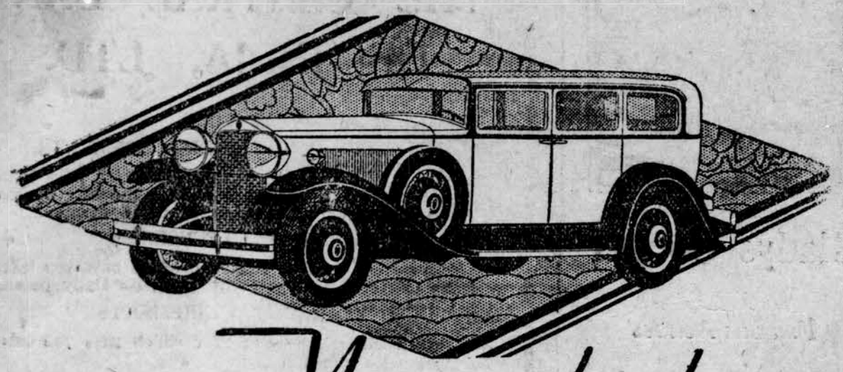

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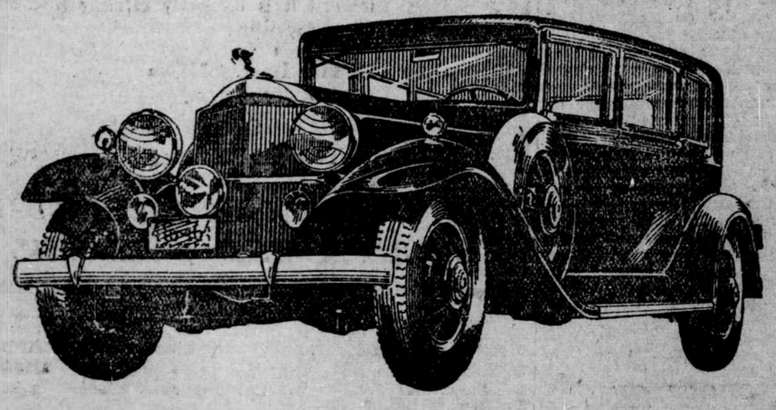

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CITY CIVIL COURT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The opposition of the Bombay Bar Association to the establishment of a City Civil Court for Bombay as expressed in its memorial to the Government is not based on substantial grounds. Apart from the question of the threatened interference by that court with the vested interests as represented by the Association its views are based apparently upon assumptions of fact which are incorrect viz:—

I. That the Government of Bombay are trying an entirely new experiment and taking a leap in the dark in proposing city civil court for Bombay and that there is and has been no City Civil Court at work in the whole of British India or for the matter of that no similarly constituted courts exist in the whole of the British Empire.

II. That there is no court in the British Empire corresponding in its constitution to the proposed City Civil Court or that the proposed Bombay City Civil Court has not for its model any court in any part of British India which has worked successfully for years.

III. That the High Court of Bombay would be the only civil court for the whole of the Bombay Presidency and that there are no courts outside the city of Bombay performing for years the functions of the original side of the High Court for millions of His Imperial Majesty's loyal subjects in the mofussil towns and cities of the Bombay Presidency and that if there be any such courts in existence they are all regulated by nothing except the rules of practice and procedure of the High Court of Bombay on its Original side or by te scale of costs obtaining therein.

IV. That the Bombay Small Causes Court has proved itself to be an admirable institution without any startling defects in its constitution and deserves to have its powers enlarged.

V. That the litigating public of Bombay has no idea of the costs of litigation in the High Court but that the Bombay Bar Association alone realizes that the costs of litigation in the High Court are very light and will in these days of world-wide trade depression be exceedingly cheap to the litigating public.

VI. That the duration of summary suits and commercial cases in the High Court for two months is something extraordinary and unknown to the Bombay litigating public.

VII. That the question of the desirability or otherwise of the establishment of the Bombay City Civil Court "should be (to quote the Association's words) considered from the standpoint of the litigants, the High Court, the Bar and the public generally" treating the "Bombay litigants" as distinct from the "Bombay public generally" and that the question should not be considered from the single standpoint alone viz., the most efficient administration of law and justice adapted to the needs and conditions of the Bombay "litigants" and the Bombay "public generally."

VIII. That the real cheque on appeals in contested matters in the High Court Original Side which according to the Association are so few could not possibly be supplied by the ruinous costs of appeals on the Original Side and that almost no unbearable burden for the bare costs of even printing appeal paper-books is thrown on the High Court Original Side appellant.

IX. That no invaluable and most learned judgments have emanated from the Appellate Side of the High Court on references from the Bombay Small Cause Court before the fatal retrogressive amendment of the Presidency Small Cause Court Act mentioned hereafter took place or settled most important questions of law and mercantile usages and customs for the public of Bombay generally helping to build up the enormous fabric of its vast trade and commerce and other lines of business and social activities.

X. That the proposed Bombay City Civil Court would not confer upon the public generally in Bombay the priceless boon to the judgment of the Appellate Side of the High Court conferred in the past when it had jurisdiction to interfere with and pronounce its own opinions on cases referred to it by the Bombay Small Cause Court as mentioned; but that the Bombay Small Cause Court has always alone and uncontrolled by the Appellate Side of the High Court given in the past satisfaction to the Bombay litigants or the Bombay public generally or to the Bar familiar with its working and most competent to judge of its value as a machinery for administration of justice.

A few obvious answers to these and other unfortunate erroneous assumptions of fact may be summarised briefly as follows:—

I. That the City of Madras has had a City Civil Court side by side with the Madras Presidency Small Cause Court and that it has for years past worked satisfactorily and efficiently and that the proposed Bombay City Civil Court is modelled after the Madras Civil Court.

II. That in England the County Court which has been performing a part of the functions of the great High Court of Judicature in England in matters not exceeding certain pecuniary limits has been working for years past most successfully to the entire satisfaction of the bar and the public in England.

III. That the Presidency Small Cause Courts were as a fact originally modelled to a great extent after the English County Courts with the express and emphatic safeguard that the judgments of hte Presidency Small Cause Courts in suits for sums for and above Rs. 600 should be subject to and contingent on the opinion of the High Court on the application of either party to such suits when questions of law or custom having the force of law, etc., were involved, thus showing that the original framers of the constitution of the Presidency Small Cause Court Act realized the vital necessity of the High Court having jurisdiction to pronounce its own judgments in suits for and above Rs. 600 involving the above questions and thus settling the law for Presidency towns especially a city like Bombay having vast commercial interests.

IV. That for half a century the Presidency Small Cause Court Act instead of being amended and improved was some years ago amended fatally by the Court being deprived of the jurisdiction of the High Court to interfere in its suits for and above Rs. 600 as mentioned above and of the most valuable aid which it derived for years from the judgment of the most eminent and experienced judges of the Appellate Side of the High Court of Bombay.

V. That the English County Court Act allows of appeals to the High Court of Justice in London on questions of law, etc., but that the Presidency Small Cause Court Act as amended constitutes the Chief Judge of the court as the final court of appeal on facts found not only by his colleagues but also by himself and makes him practically the final court of appeal on questions of law in most cases as his judgments would naturally and quite properly be deferred to by his learned colleagues on important points of law and procedure; that in these days the judgments of the Full Court which is the appellate court of the Bombay Small Cause Court are openly and freely cited and followed in judgments of single judges of the court as if they were judgments of the High Court.

IV. That in the mofussil towns and cities of the Bombay Presidency outside the city of Bombay the courts of District Judges and Subordinate Judges have been discharging the functions of the Original Side of the Bombay High Court in a vast number of cases every year but that the litigants or the public generally there have never expressed a desire that their cases should be decided according to the practice followed on the Original Side of the Bombay High Court or that the costs of litigation in such courts were excessively heavy.

VII. That though every Indian mercantile Association consisting mostly if not wholly of the Bombay city Indian "litigants" has complained to the Government of Bombay of the ruinous cost of litigation in the High Court on its Original Side yet that the Appellate Side of the High Court has always been administering justice for mofussil cases at the cheapest possible cost and in a manner that could not be too highly eulogised and which had repeatedly evoked outbursts of admiration from one of the most distinguished practising Bombay Barristers-at-Law and one of the foremost founders of the Indian National Congress the late Sir P. M. Mehta the "uncrowned King" of Bombay and the Bombay Municipal Corporation for years.

VIII. That the Bombay Small Cause Court had also jurisdiction to try summary suits on negotiable instruments if filed within a certain period after the execution of such instruments but that this jurisdiction was some years back taken away from the Court for reasons which could not be too difficult to guess.

IX. That the proposed Bombay City Civil Court may and most probably will be invested with jurisdiction to try summary suits and commercial causes in the way that the High Court is doing and that it may also be invested with jurisdiction to dispose of appropriate matters on originating summonses just as the High Court does.

X That there is nothing so peculiar about the procedure for summary and commercial suits and proceedings initiated by originating summonses that it could not be easily engrafted upon the procedure of the proposed Bombay City Civil Court.

XI. That it may take the breath away of the Bombay Bar Association to learn that in proper and exceptional cases the Bombay Small Cause Court has in the past disposed of cases on short-date summonses in 2 days instead of 2 months, as claimed by the Association for the High Court, or even row at times in a week that the proposed City Civil Court may easily and in all probability adopt a similar procedure for the speedy dispatch of proper cases in a few days instead of months on short-date summonses.

XII. That it is unfortunate that the Bombay Bar Association should express its disapproval of appeals to the Appellate Side of the High Court from judgments of the proposed Court when a vast body of litigants outside the City of Bombay seeks redress in the High Court as the "great bulwark of law and justice" (to repeat the memorable words of the late Sir P. M. Mehta.)—Yours, etc.,

SENIOR ADVOCATE.

Bombay, Oct. 21.

INDIAN ACCOUNTANCY BOARD.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Some of the British associations of Accountants whose members were not so far qualified to act as auditors of joint stock companies in India, it seems, have now sent their petitions to Government to include them in the list of Societies of Accountants in Rule No. 7 of the Draft Indian Accountancy Board Rules. Perhaps the strongest grounds of their applications are that their Rules and Regulations are more or less identical with the Draft Indian Accountancy Board Rules and that two or three of the leading professional accountants of India belong to one or more of these bodies. It must be noted, however, that these two or three leading accountants got their Unrestricted Company Auditors Certificates not so much upon the strength of their membership qualification as upon their personal ability, merit and long experience. Other members of these Associations had equal opportunities since 1914 to apply to Government for the grant of Company Auditors' Certificates on the strength of their qualifications and experience and these certificates were then liberally granted in order to avoid injustice being done to any one who would have the slightest grievance of being left out of the profession when ultimately an Indian Institute of Professional Accountants comes to be established under the authority of Government. It must be remembered that such opportunities were availed of by all deserving men and those who could not get the Company Auditors' Certificates can have no grievance now. However, even under the Draft Rules of the Indian Accountancy Board the Governor—General in Council has full power to consider applications from persons who are not "ipso facto" qualified for enrollment on the proposed register of Accountants and grant admission to such persons as are found fit and proper for enrollment. It therefore, goes without saying that although the members of these Associations will not get a wholesale admission on the register under the Draft Rules, applications from individual members will be considered and deserving persons enrolled on the register.

It will be interesting to study the evidence given by these societies last year before the Departmental Committee on the Registration of Accountants of England duly reported in the "accountant" which is the organ of the Chartered Accountants of England and in deciding the propriety of including these Associations in the Draft Rule No. 7 the following points may be considered:—

1. A majority of the members of these Associations were admitted under their old Rules without satisfying the type of rigid requirements of the G. D. A. Board or the Institute of Chartered Accountants of England.

2. Passing of exacting tests and training under articles were not the prerequisites generally enforced for membership from the very inception of these Associations until a very recent date.

3. One of the older Associations did not even enforce examinations in all cases till 1928.

4. Even in England their birth place the members of these Associations were not in many cases accorded the same recognition as was given to Chartered or Incorporated Accountants by Public Authorities as evidenced by almost standard clauses in different Corporation Bills and Rules under Friendly and other Societies Acts, where in only Chartered and Incorporated Accountants Societies are recognised for the purposes of audit thus excluding the other Associations.

5. There are over 17 societies of Accountants in England and the conditions of their membership vary over a wide range and in many cases no examinations are prescribed and only experience in the profession is required.

6. When these societies improve their standard of qualifications differentiation will be made increasingly difficult and perhaps all of them will have to be recognised.

7. Almost all the members of these bodies in India could not practice as Company Auditors since they were not so far qualified to do so and if they are to be enrolled on the proposed Register, it would be fair to admit the Holders of Restricted Company Auditors Certificates also on the Register by reason of their actual auditing experience in India.

8. Whereas service under articles and passing of prescribed professional examinations have been conditions precedent for us to qualify for the Company Auditors Certificates, it would be only in the fitness of things to enroll only those persons who have satisfied such rigid requirements on the proposed Register, irrespective of the fact to which body of Accountants they belong, provided that the more membership of a Body should not be regarded adequate test.

The object of having the proposed register is to enhance the status of the profession by prescribing more rigid tests and longer service under articles and the inclusion of persons other than those who have satisfied these conditions will strike at the very root of the idea of registration of the profession. It would be only fair and in the interest of the profession to choose only the unquestionably best type of material in laying the foundation of the profession when our ultimate aim is to build up an Indian Institute of the type of the of Institute of Chartered Accountants of England —Yours etc.

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More Than One

To Make A Play.

"Bernard Shaw concentrates on the speaking of his lines —Barrie is full of new ideas"—Pinner planned every movement before ever his plays ere produced.

"Ebery dramatist knows in his heart of hearts that his play has", writes Mr. E. A. Baughon, drama critic of the "News Chronicle", "come to life only on the stage".

When an author appears before the curtain at the first night of a successful play he invariably thanks his players and his producers. How modest of him!

But every dramatist knows in his heart of hearts that his play has come to life only on the stage, and his thanks to those who have given it that life are inspired by deep gratitude and, in the case of an inexperienced dramatist, by an overwhelming surprise.

That surprise is natural enough. An inexperienced dramatist has written his play without any knowledge of the guid character of theatrical representation. Pushed into the back-ground at rehearsals, he has seen his play take quite a new shape from that which he had conceived.

The producer has cut out lines; has asked the author to write new scenes; has emphasised points which had not seemed important to the author; and has even altered the characterisation.

When the Players Revel

And then the principal players, who had seemed so obedient to the dictation of the producer at rehearsals, have let themselves go on the first night, often improving and sometimes marring the author's conceptions by disregarding the producer's instructions.

It is this fluid character of theatrical representation which prebents our finest literary minds from writing for the stage.

A novelist is an individualist—a dictator. His characters, it is true, have taken their lives into their own hands when once the story is set going, but what they do and think and even their appearance are set down in black and white, and the author has nothing more to do with them.

True, every imaginative reader recreates them for himself; but that is not the affair of the novelist. The novel is written, and except for some cuttings or additions to meet the inexplicable whims of a publisher, that is the end of the matter.

With a play the actual writing is only the first stage. The fun begins with the casting.

Probably the author has fixed ideas of the players he wants, but for various reasons those ideas cannot be realised. He finds himself saddled in the end with an actress whose personality by no means fits the character of the heroine. The player brings to it something the author had not conceived. And so on right through the cast.

Often the players improve the author's characters; sometimes they spoil them.

I often wonder if any play has ever been produced on the stage precisely as the author conceived it.

For instance, I have never yet seen the Hedda Gabler of Ibsen's written play. Mrs. Patrick Campbell made a great part of Hedda Gabler, but in many ways she was not the woman of the author's imagination. The actress created a character of her own. Her actions were the author's; the woman herself was Mrs. Patrick Campbell. Duse gave us another and quite different portrait.

We have seen many Hamlets, but none quite alike, and all varying in many ways from what one can imagine from the text that Shakespeare conceived.

In fact, the richer the author's imagination the less likely is it to be realised to the full by any one actress.

Dramatists like to think they are the sole authors of a play, but they secretly know they are not.

But they are its inspiration, and if they be experienced men of the theatre they are able to write plays with a clear idea of every detail of production.

W. S. Gilbert would not allow the slightest deviation from his stage directions. But then he attended every rehearsal and was an autocrat.

Pinero had planned every movement before ever his plays were produced.

Bernard Shaw concentrates on the speaking of his lines.

Barrie is full of new ideas as his plays are being rehearsal, and he arrives at the theatre with new lines written on scraps of paper His control as author is the most elastic of all.

That the author-produced play is apt to be a trifle rigid is the lesson which may be deduced from the productions of Gilbert, Pinero, and, in a lesser degree, Shaw. But even they have not been the sole authors of their plays.

The actors and actresses give life to the characters. They have filled in the outlines with colour and modelling. The tendency of the theatre of to-day is to make a theatrical production the joint work of author, players, scenic artist and stage management.

"Cavalcade," according to all accounts (for I have not seen it), is a shining example of this new spirit. In the ordinary sense it is not a play at all, but it is an amazing example of "theatre."

The stage is being used more and more to express its peculiar genius, and an important facet of that genius is that it appeals to the imagination as much through the eyes as through the ears.

The author of the future will not be a man who only write a play, but one who also know how to make use of all stag technique and the individuality of the players to express hi ideas.

A COMPROMISE BETWEEN EAST & WEST ANCIENT & MODERN

A[illegible]he goodness and A[illegible]ess found in the East a[illegible] West, ancient and mod[illegible] the contents of this g[illegible] of the world's great[illegible] but the credit for its [illegible]ess goes largely to the [illegible]olden traditions of the [illegible]sand years' old Ayur[illegible] Science. [illegible] of all those ingre[illegible] that made the Asava[illegible]ha Rasayan of the an[illegible]t glory so popular, w[illegible] few modern nutrie[illegible] of proven merit added to it, ASVAN is

ideal for the treatment of Nerve Exhaustion, Premature Old Age, Debilities of all kinds, lowered vitality, Neurasthenia, Dyspepsia and allied diseases. Every drop of it puts new life into you, and after a regular course of treatment, your whole system is revitalised

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National reconstruction in life and thought, art and culture cannot and should not remain casual. It cannot and should not depend on chance or charity. It must preserve the standards of its distinction and advance with the advancing times. The immense almost infinite, possibilities of the Theatre as a dynamic power for national regeneration is yet practically and systematically unexplored. The Theatre cannot any longer remain isolated from life and thought, art and culture, national and international. The screen and the stage, music and dancing, literature, painting, settings, scenic construction and costume-design and the various activities and thought of the Theatreland which mould and influence national education and endeavours all demand now constant and systematic attention. These columns are meant to ensure that attention.

THE PASSING WEEK.

By Our Art And Dramatic Critic

The Direction Of Progress.

It is practically futile to expect the average commercial stage to respond to the aspirations of the younger generation. Progress will obtain its direction from those of the younger generation who could convert themselves from passive playgoers into active players, playwrights and stage-artists.

* * * *

The New Girls School

The New High School for Girls staged at the Opera House a programme that was in many ways, miles ahead, both in acting and stage-craft of the violent atrocities we see on the average stage in Bombay. Its sets, costumes and lighting were utilised for a dramatic aim.

* * * *

College Mandal Art Festival

Similarly the "Art Festival" recently celebrated by the Gujrat Mandal of the Elphinstone College was indicative of the many things that could be easily achieved by some care and more thought to emancipate the Indian stage and drama.

LOS ANGELES THEATRE.

Seeks Better Pictures.

"We are starting off with 'Mother's Millions', beginning Thursday." Thompson said. "May Robson is the star of the picture, and will also appear in person on the stage at each performance for one week.

"This week we are presenting the Beverly Hillbillies, an organization that needs no introduction. We feel that by giving the public first-hand views of their favorites, the theatre will eventually emerge from the red. Good pictures are scarce. The large chain houses downtown are crying for them, too. Our problem, naturally, is that much greater, because the theatre is run independently, but we are scouting about carefully."

Thompson said that he expects to obtain the next Maurice Chevalier picture, which should be a sensation if placed in the Los Angeles. He also mentioned Bing Crosby, the singer who recently signed with a national broadcasting concern, but the latter deal is just a dream as yet.

"The interests that put up the Los Angeles spent dol. 1,200,000 on it", Thompson said. "That outlay of money seems rather high for any film house, however sumptuous, but it is done, and the only way to carry on is to book the best attractions than can be had."—Los A. Times."

STUDY OF ART TRAINS WOMAN For Film Work

Natalie M. Kalmus, who occupies the unique position of being the only motion-picture color director in the world, has an interesting background.

Mrs. Kalmus was an ardent art enthusiast from early girlhood and her education was planned in such a way that she might get as much art instruction as possible.

Halfway through art school, she became interested in chemistry and went into this so deeply for a time that it was necessary for her to temporarily abandon her study of painting and drawing.—"Los Angeles Times".

LADY ASTOR Dances With CHARLIE CHAPLIN.

Discusses "The Best" And "The Worst" In Films

Charlie Chaplin appeared with Lady Astor at a political gathering in the east end of Plymouth in mail week.

After she had made a speech he danced with her, enjoyed himself in a barn dance, and delighted several partners, who will treasure memories of having danced with the famous comedian.

In intervals he did some familiar tricks with his bowler hat, which flikked mysteriously from his head, careered up the lintel of the door, twirled in the air, and returned to him.

Asked by Lady Astor "Why is it you send so many American films over here that are terrible?" he replied, "Terrible? I always thought you got the best". "What must the worst be like?" retorted Lady Astor.—"News Chronicle".

Indian Studio Notes

SAROJ MOVIETONE.

(Contributed)

Messrs. Nanubhai Desai and Mr. Bhawani have nearly completed their first Talkie-picture: "Shakuntala," with Mr. Ashraf Khan, the well-known stage-star of "Malavpati-Munj," and Najjuben, the famous songstress of Punjab. And Mr. Prabha Shanker will play the Villain's part. This 100 per cent. Talkie will be very shortly released at the West End, that is, immediately after "Harish Chandra".

The other Talkies which are also under production are "Gulbakavali" and "Alibaba."

PRABHAT CINETONE (Kolhapore):—The production of "King of Ayodhya," bythe Prabhat Cinetone Co. (Kolhapore) with Mr. Govindram Tambe, the famous stage-star, Harmonist and songster and Mrs. Durga Khote (Miss Laud), is under production on an elaborate scale. Mr. Shantharam, who is handling this 100 per cent. talkie with music by able musicians and songstresses, who were specially invited there, is having this Talkie in 3 different languages which is for distribution all over India.

RANJIT MOVIETONE:—Mr. Chandulal Shah is handling at present his second Talkie of the name "The Divine Lady," with Mr Bhagvandas and Miss Gohar of "Devi Devayani" fame.

Two other silent pictures "The Miracle Woman" and "The Naughty Girl," is being handled by Mr. Nanubhai Desai. This is expected to be completed shortly. Mr. E. Billimoria and Miss Madhuri appear in the leading roles in both the pictures and Mr. Babu Ram only in the latter.

SAGAR MOVIETONE:—Their latest Talkie "Mirabai," is under production. Mr. Ramanik Desai is directing it and Miss Kamalabai, the well-known songstress of Benares takes part as Mirabai and Mr. Jal Merchant as Krishna. This 100 per cent Talkie is full of fine songs.

PARAMOUNT FILMS:—Their latest picture "The Iron Man" with Messrs. Chanderao and Salve with Miss Nirmala is nearly completed.

Gladys Cooper

Famous Actress

Writes An Outspoken Book

In a review of "Gladys Cooper", the book recently published by Hutchinson, the "News Chronicle" refers to some of the outspoken views of the famous actress:—

The value of beauty, stage kissing, marriage in its relation to a stage career—these are some of the subjects of "Gladys Cooper" (Hutchinson, 12s. 6d. net), wherein the famous actress of that name talks frankly and with animation about her life, opinions and observations.

Miss Cooper—Lady (Neville) Pearson in private life—has no mock modesty with regard to the public estimate of her beauty.

"Beauty", she says, "is a great asset, but it is not everything, not by a very long way.

"I should be foolish and ungrateful to decry such beauty as I have, but I am not vain about it.

THE GREATER PRAISE.

"I would far rather be praised for playing a part well, or running my home well; for I know that just a pretty face, whilst it may be a help to start one on such a profession as the stage, will not take one very far unless there is brain and determination to work and struggle behind it."

Authors who think of sending her plays will remember, perhaps, that she adores eating on the stage.

"A play with a meal attracts me", she confesses; "and I never make believe to eat in such circumstances". She thinks herself rather good at talking with her mouth full.

THE PLAY'S THE THING.

No actor or actress, she holds, is really a box office attraction nowadays.

"Gerald du Maurier is not, Marie Tempest is not, Tallulah Bankhead is not, Seymour Hicks is not. And I certainly am not. The truth is, we only draw people if we have good plays."

But she agrees that there are definitely a few actors and actresses who have a loyal public.

With regard to her first marriage, she says it took place when she was too young to know her own mind, and was the result of a love affair which would probably have blown over if her father had not opposed it.

Stage kissing means nothing, but (says Miss Cooper):

"No actor can be utterly indifferent to an attractive actress if he has to make love to her night after night, and no actress can be utterly indifferent to an actor in the same circumstances.

"I will defy two people who do not like each other to play a good love scene."

THE ACTRESS WIFE.

One of the worst young actors she was ever with was Ronald Colman, in "The Misleading Lady", in 1916.

Ian Hunter is "just about the best young actor we have."

In a chapter on marriage and the stage life:

"I take it as a compliment that Neville Pearson was not afraid to marry an actress—myself—and that my late husband, when he married again, married an actress—Nellie Taylor."

She gives many quotations from her almost daily letters while he was at the front to her first husband, Herbert Buckmaster, who kept copies of them in a book.

Here is one extract, almost thrilling in its casualness:

"I was to have lunched with Barrie, but I didn't feel up to it, so I stayed in and lunched with Joan."

THE SCHOOL OF INDIAN MUSIC

The following are some of the chief items on the programme for the sixth anniversary of the School of Indian Music at the Wilson College:—

Prayer.
Vocal Music: By Mr. Harshe.
Dilruba: By Mr. Damle.
Garba: Nutan Garba Mandal.
Mandolin: Miss Kabadi.
Vocal Music: Miss Santa Amaladi.
Students' Indian Orchestra.
Vocal Music: Miss Sumati Oak.

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FOR AN INCIDENTAL EXPENSES.

By cashing your 3 YEAR'S CASH CERTIFICATES which earns for you interest at the rate of 4 per cent. simple, 4 1/2 per cent. compound and 5 1/4 per cent. compound, as the case may be.

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Without Operation
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In SARDAR GRIHA (HOTEL) Crawford Market
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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME.—12 noon Selection of Gramphone Records. 9-20 p.m. Popular Music by Bai Sunderbai with Dattaram Parwatker (Sarangi.)

THE BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION.—A Clinical Meeting o the Members of the Bombay Medical Union will be held at the Union Hall, Blavatsky Lodge Building, French Bridge, Chowpatty, to-day (Thursday) at 4 p.m. (S. T.) when there will be a lecture on "Clinical Forms of Cardiac Failure."

DR. E. STANLEY JONES' LECTURE.—Dr. E. Stanley Jones will deliver his fourth public lecture to-day (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m., at Wilson College on "The Sermon on the Mount—is it workable?", Mr. E. G. Lazarus presiding.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.—The new P. and O. "Strathnaver" programmed to sail from Bombay on Saturday the 19th December will be open to the public for inspection from 8 a.m. to 11 a.m. at Ballard Pier that morning. A limited number of passes are available for visitors at a charge of Rs. 3/ per head and the total proceeds will be devoted to local charities. Intending visitors should apply for the necessary passes to the office of Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., Bill of Lading Department, Ground Floor.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.—During the week ended 5th inst. the total mortality 463 was 4 more than in the preceding week, the death rate registered was 20.7. The mortality for the 49th week of 1930 was 443 and death rate 17.7 and the average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1926-30 was 502 and death rate 20.1

BOMBAY SIKHS' PROTEST.—The following resolution passed by the Bombay Sikh Association has been forwarded to the Hyderabad Government:—"The Bombay Sikh Association having heard of the distressful news that the Hyderabad Government intends building a Police Kotwali on the grounds of the sacred Hazur Sahib Gurudwara, requests the Hyderabad authorities to refrain from their contemplated action, as it would lead to unnecessary trouble amongst the law-abiding Sikh community of Hyderabad State and the Sikh community throughout India."

DECCAN MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION:—The welcome address to Sir Gangadharrao, the Chief of Miraj will be given at the Hall of the Association to-day (Thursday), at 6 p.m.

INDIAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION:—A meeting of the Indian Medical Association (Bombay Branch) will be held to-day (Thursday), at 7 p.m. at the Almal Free Ophthalmic Hospital, Parel to consider the proposed new Medical Bill.

IDAR STATE PEOPLE'S MEETING:—Under the auspices of the Idar Prajakiya Mandal, a public meeting of the Idar State subjects and its sympathisers, will be held to-day (Thursday) at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Hira Baug Lecture Hall, C.P. Tank Road, with Sjt. Mohanlal M. Desai in the chair to protest against the State's Suspension Order of the Child Marriage Act and to consider the present situation of the State.

BOMBAY SUBURBAN TOURNAMENTS.

Mr. R.J. Errunza, Hon. Secretary, Malad Juvenile Club, writes:—In conformity with the suggestions received from certain quarters it has been arranged to hold Badminton Tournaments also in Ladies' Singles and Doubles and Mixed Doubles. The entrance fees for these as also for the Gent's Singles and Doubles will be Re. 1-8 per head in Singles and Rs. 3 per pair in Doubles instead of Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 5 respectively as previously announced. Entry forms can be had from R.J. Errunza, Hon. Secretary, 47, Malad. Entries must reach the Secretary before the 17th inst.

TENDERS FOR STERLING.

On Wednesday tenders for £1,715,000 at 1s. 6-3|32d. were received and allotted approximately 58 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected. £1,000,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday, the 16th inst. on the same conditions as previously announced.

WELCOME TO HAFIZ ALI BAHADUR KHAN

Public Meeting At Jinnah Hall On Monday

A public meeting under the auspices of the Nationalist Muslim Party (Bombay Presidency Branch) will be held in Jinnah Hall at 7 p.m. on Monday, the 14th inst. to give a reception to Hafiz Ali Bahadur Khan, Editor of "Hilal," who was jailed during the last Civil Disobedience Movement and recently released after undergoing imprisonment of two years.

COMPLAINANT AS MOTHER-INLAW.!.

Constable Requisitioned For Marriage

MAGISTRATE ON HONEYMOON

An interesting application was made by Mr. Sargon, Advocate before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Third Presidency Magistrate on Wednesday on behalf of a young Christian tailor from Bulsar who is now in police custody in Bombay. The application stated that the accused should be accompanied by a police constable to a Church where he would be married.

The accused whose name is Loddian D'Souza was arrested some days back by the Bombay police on a charge of kidnapping Marian Wallis a Christian girl of 16 from the guardianship of her mother. Marian it is alleged, was kidnapped by the accused about six months' back. Her mother who is a nurse instituted enquiries regarding the whereabouts of her missing daughter, but she got no clue, and subsequently lodged a complaint with the police.

About a fortnight back, the girl returned to her mother and it is alleged, she told her mother that she was taken away by the accused, to Bulsar and that the accused was willing to marry her. She is also said to have told her mother that she was also willing to marry the accused. The mother, however, did not agreee with the proposal and getting furious on the whole affair, informed the police.

The police took the girl in their charge. Some days back when the girl was produced before the Court, the mother also appeared in the Court and informed the Court that she did not want to proceed in the matter, as the man concerned was ready to marry her daughter. The Magistrate thereupon directed that the girl sould be restored to the mother, on her giving a bond of Rs. 100.

The accused was arrested by the police a few days back, and was ordered to be released on a bail of Rs. 100. The accused undertook to marry the girl, but he wanted the ceremony to take place at Bulsar. The mother however differed and wanted that the marriage should take place in Bombay.

WANTED A CONSTABLE.

The accused was again placed before the Magistrate on Wednesday. Both the girl and her mother were present in the Court and stood by the side of the accused. Mrr Sargon made an application on behalf of the accused praying that the accused should be accompanied by a police constable to a Church in the city where the marriage would take place.

The Magistrate asked the Advocate, why he wanted a police constable to accompany the accused and was informed that the accused wanted to marry the girl, but he could not furnish the bail.

MAGISTRATE ON HONEYMOON.

Magistrate:—Why should not the accused furnish a bail and go to the Church like a free man with an easy mind, instead of being accompanied by a police constable

Mr. Sargol:—He cannot furnish the bail.

Magistrate:—Then what about the honeymoon which is a sequal to marriage. (Laughter.)

The Magistrate then directed that the accused should be released on a bail of Rs. 50.

RECEPTION TO PROF. ABHYANKAR

Prof. G.R. Abhyankar of the States People's Delegation to London, in connection with the Round Table Conference, arrives in Bombay to-morrow (Friday) at 6 a.m. by the s.s. "Ranchi." The States People's Conference Committee will accord a reception to him at the mole on landing.

CITY FATHERS VOTE FOR SALARY CUT

Hot Words Exchanged In Corporation Debate

How to meet the deficit of Rs. 1,65,000 in the municipal budget estimates for the next year was discussed at the special meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation on Wednesday afternoon. There were a number of proposals before the Committee embodying various remedies.

SALARY CUT.

A section of the Committee supported the Commissioner's plan of meeting the deficit by a graded cut in the salaries of the municipal employees. There were a few members who did not want the poor employees to be penalised even for balancing the budget. Their argument was that after all the deficit was not a very big one looking to the vast revenue and expenditure and also the surplus balance and the reserve.

BORROW FROM SURPLUS

Then again there was just the likelihood that things might improve during the year and there might be a larger yield of revenue. The remedy they suggested was that the deficit should be met by borrowing the money from the surplus balance.

There was yet the third school which advocated a virtually larger cut than was suggested. They wanted that the proposed cut should be exclusive of the Income Tax. Their argument was that the Income Tax was an item of expenditure with which they had nothing to do. It had already increased this year and it might increase again next year. They could not, therefore, include all these fitful increases in the cut which was very moderate.

DR. MEHTA'S MOTION REJECTED.

Dr. S. P. Mehta's motion ruling out the cut idea and suggesting that the deficit should be met out of the surplus balance was thrown out by the Committee. There was an acrimonious debate on the motion, members exchanging hot words.

COMPULSORY CUT.

Mr. Arbuthnot suggested that the cut should be compulsory and not voluntary as recommended by the Municipal Commissioner. His idea was that they should definitely know what saving they were going to effect.

The Commissioner explained the difficulties in the adoption of such a procedure. There were some statutory officers whose salaries could not be reduced without altering the legislation in this behalf. If that procedure was followed it would naturally take considerable time. He had, therefore, resorted to the better and more convenient alternative and that was a voluntary cut. The heads of various departments had willingly cooperated with him and the officers had temselves voluntarily accepted the cut.

MR. TAIRSEE'S SUGGESTION.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee suggested that the cut should be exclusive of the Income Tax. The Commissioner objected as he did not want the employees to suffer both ways.

Dr. J. V. Vora supported Mr. Tairsee's proposal of exclusion of the Income Tax. He argued that in future Government might increase the tax and in that case they would be sufferers.

Mr. Karanjawala was in favour of the cut.

CREATING DISAFFECTION

Dr. S. P. Mehta pointed out that the case of the Corporation was different from that of Government. After all the deficit was very small and they had the surplus balance of Rs. 32 lakhs and the reserve of a crore which was yearly increasing. It was unfair that the employees who had worked with them efficiently and wholeheartedly should suffer for no fault of theirs. The cut would necessarily affect the efficiency of the service. It would create disaffection.

Mr. Sabawala also thought that the cut was a small one and it could be made good out of surplus balance.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai supported the cut as he said it was absolutely necessary. Even the Commissioner had himself suggested it.

Dr. Mehesheri advocated the cut.

Mr. Dimtimkar moved that the cut as suggested by the Commissioner be approved of.

Dr. Vora seconded the proposition.

Dr. Mehta moved an amendment that the deficit should be met from the surplus balance. The amendment was rejected and and the original proposition was carried.

Mr. Tairsee's motion that the cut should be exclusive of the Income Tax seconded by Dr. Vora was lost.

The Committee then agreed to another proposal of Mr. Tairsee that the cut should not include the increase in the Income Tax which would operate during the next year. The Commissioner was requested to readjust the cut in a manner that the original percentage without the new increase in the Income Tax could be maintained.

With this proviso the rest of the budget estimates were adopted.

LATEST COTTON PRICES.

(Cotton Information Bureau, 381, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

JANUARY.

	New York, Dec. 9.
Previous Closing Rate	5.97
To-day's Opening Rate	5.97
Difference	Unchanged
To-day's Closing Rate	5.89
Difference	—.08
Broach Expectation	Rs. 197-8-0

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

JANUARY.

	Liverpool, Dec. 9.
Previous Closing Rate	5.06
To-day's Opening Rate	4.99
Difference	—.07
To-day's Closing	4.95
Difference	—.11

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

	London Dec. 9.
Silver Ready	19 3/4
Lower	0 15 0
Silver Forward	19 15/16
Lower	0 15 0

Market:—General Selling.

BOMBAY PRICES.

	Bombay, Dec. 9.
Ready	62 8 0
Magsar	62 8 0
Gold	30 8 0

"KRANTI" EDITOR ARRESTED

Alleged Incitement To Assault Public Servants

Khanderao Atmaram Desai editor of the "Kranti" a local Marathi labour weekly was arrested by Bombay Police on Wednesday morning at Chembur a suburb of Bombay. Rao Saheb Patwardhan of the C.I.D., Labour branch effected the arrest in the early hours of the morning.

It is alleged that the accused delivered a speech on November, 14 last, at Sion in which he incited some 300 mill workers to assault public servants like the police. He is, alleged, thereby to have committed an offence under Section 117 read with Section 353 of the I.P.C. for which he will be tried.

PROTEST AGAINST REPRESSION

(From A Correspondent.)

A mass meeting of labourers was held at Lal Bag on Wednesday evening under the auspices of the Girni Kamgar Union and Young Workers' League, with Mr. S. P. Bhise, President of the G.K.U., in the chair. Messrs. Patkar, Philip Antone, Ranadive, Sitaram Dhaku Amunekar and Deshpande spoke.

A resolution condemning the arrest of Mr. K. A. Desai, Editor of the "Krauti" was passed.

Another resolution called upon the workers to declare one day's strike to protest against repression and to express sympathy with the Kurla strikers.

The Girni Kamgar Union (Patel Bldgs.) has appointed a committee to collect relief fund for the Kurla strikers.

Peshawar.—The death has occurred of Syed Qsimjan, President of the Peshawar District Congress Commitee.—A. P.

Peshawar. — Judicial Commissioners rejeted to-day appeals of Moulvi Abdul Rahim and Abdul Ghafur, President and Member respectively of the Peshawar Naujawan Bharat Sabha and confirmed the convictions and seltences of one year and three years respectively under Section 124-A. The accused were arrested in June last for delivering seditious speeches in Peshawar City.—A. P.

Sterling-Dollar Cross Rates.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

(Special Service For The "Chronicle")

T. T. ON NEW YORK

LONDON, Dec. 9

Previous Close	3.26
To-day's Opening	3.26
To-day's Close	3.29
Difference	+3

T. T. ON LONDON.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.

Previous Close	3.26
To-day's Close	3.30
Difference	+4

STOP PRESS.

INCHCAPE SPEAKS.

LONDON, Dec. 9.

The suggestion to give India Dominion Status was a profound mistake, opined Lord Inchcape presiding at the annual meeting of the P. and O. Company.

He contrasted India's numerous nationalities and religious creeds with other Dominions which were entirely British with one faith and asked how an Indian Premier was to rule the country with the great diversities of people and race. Moreover, in other Dominions there were no Princes with practically plenary powers in their own territories.

Lord Inchcape drew attention to the recent riots and murders and expressed the opinion that if firm action similar to that taken at Cyprus during the recent trouble had been taken in India three years ago, the situtlon to-day would have been very different.

"What we want in India is a firm Central Government to preserve law ad order and continue to give equal justice to all. I am glad to see Sir Samuel Hoare putting down his foot, determined to stop preaching of sedition, murder and outrage."—Reuter's Special.

CENSURE MOTION.

RUGBY, Dec. 9.

The motion of censure on the Government will be moved in the House of Commons to-day by the former Solicitor-General, Sir Stafford Cripps and the speech will cover wide field. Measures to meet the economic situation which have been taken by the Government and are in contemplation will, however dominate the debate, which will last till Thursday night. There will be an immediate reply to Sir S. Cripps on behalf of the Government, but the chief interest in the debate is concentrated on the attitude of the Tariff Reform Group of the Conservative Party, who are pressing for immediate protective duties on iron and steel. Government's attitude towards this demand will be stated by the President of the Board of Trade, Mr. Walter Runciman, when he winds up the debate on Thursday. —B.O.W.

END OF DACCA NURSES' STRIKE

DACCA, Dec. 8.

The strike of the Indian nurses declared yesterday was called off this morning at the intervention of Dr. E.R. Hill, Deputy Superintendent of the Mintford Hospital. The authorities of the institution have agreed to meet all reasonable grievances of the nurses.—A.P.

MR. AND MRS. V. D. RISHI HONOURED.

The President and members of the Indian Spiritualist Society, Bombay, presented an address of welcome Home to Mr. and Mrs V. D. Rishi in the Servants of India Society Hall on Sunday last. The meeting was presided over by Sheth Tulsidas G. Khattau, the Patron of the Association. The services of Mr. Rishi as well as the mediumistic powers of Mrs. Rishi were appreciated. Special reference was made to the help of Sheth Tulsidas Khattau for the cause of Spiritualism. Dr. J. Ezekiel, Mr. Nagindas Master, Seth Jivandas Dongarse and Sjt. Gangaram Pandia of Agra also spoke on the occasion and recapitulated the history of the Society.

Mr. Rishi thanked the audience for the appreciation of his services and narrated his spiritualistic experiences in Europe and exhibited magic lantern slides. Mrs. Rishi pointed out how the ladies in Europe were taking keen interest in this subject, and honed that their example would be followed by the ladies in India.

The gramophone record of the trance address of "Power," the spirit-guide of Mrs. Mourig Morris, the famous medium of England was also read out by the aid of a photograph. It dealt with the spiritualistic doctrine that there is no death.

NEW BRIDGE OPENED FOR TRAFFIC.

The bridge over the Muchkundi River in mile 20 of the Pali-Phonda Road in the Ratnagiri Distt. has been opened for traffic recently. The construction of this bridge commenced in the year 1929. By the opening of this bridge through communication between Rajapur and Ratnagiri—a distance of 48 miles—has been established. The total cost of the bridge is about one lakh of rupees.—A.P.

EMANCIPATOR OF WOMANHOOD

Tairsee's Tribute To Gandhiji

LECTURE ON "INDIAN AT HOME"

The Welfare of India League organised an interesting function in the form of a Luncheon Discussion Meeting at Mongini's Restaurant on Wednesday afternoon, when the gathering was addressed on "An Indian in his home" by two well-known Indians. Mr. K. Natarajan who was to address on the subject was unavoidably absent on account of the illness of his brother and Mr. L. R. Tairsee and Mr. J. K. Mehta filled up the gap in his absence. Among the guests were also Hon. Mr. G. A. Natesan and Dr. Stanley Jones.

FROM MORNING TO MIDNIGHT.

After lunch, Rev. J. Mackenzie called upon Mr. L. R. Tairsee to address the gathering and he made a very humorous and interesting speech on the "Indian life at home." Mr. Tairsee said that when he received the invitation, he thought some Indian would be at home to him, but when he paid Rs. 2/8 for the lunch and twelve annas for the drinks extra, he felt that he was not at home but somewhere e.se. (Laughter).

Coming to the subject proper, he described the life of a Hindu at home from his morning rise from bed to his going to bed at night which created a tremendous laughter. Mr. Tairsee described how a Hindu would clean his teeth first and thus defy a dentist before taking tea and then go for ablution and then for "puja" at home which would be followed by a trip to the temple accompanied by another trip to the vegetable market. The "puja" he said was more or less monotonous and the devotee did not understand much about it, though he might have recited it for years. The trip to the temple was also more for pleasure than a serious affair, for a number of men went there to get the latest bazar quotations of the day and to spend their time as in a club. In home life, an orthodox was more at home than a Reformed Hindu. Because owing to disparity of views with his wife, the reformer would be more at home outside his home, than in the home itself. (Laughter). Coming to the question of the Feminists movement in this country, he said, whether a woman was an orthodox or a reformer, the Gandhi movement had given a tremendous lift to the Indian woman, as those women who would not even at times touch their own children for fear of pollution, courted jail life out of love for the Gandhi movement.

PLEA FOR BETTER UNDERSTANDING.

Mr. Tairsee then was put some questions by two Europeans to which he replied that Indians would love Europeans, provided the latter cooperated with Indians whole-hearted. In that case, he assured Europeans that Indians would reciprocate and live like brothers. He advised Europeans to study Indians in their homes and try to learn even Indian habits, so as to live like them, while they were with Indians.

Miss Peterson, a European lady, then also spoke and urged for a wider co-operation between Europeans and Indians.

Rev. John MacKenzie then took the sense of the meeting whether the members of the League wished to have a monthly Luncheon Meeting, and all expressed their wish by a show of hands in the affirmative.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

CALCUTTA, Dec. 9.

Jute shares ruled steady without much business passing. In coals only a solitary deal in Burrakur is reported at steady rates. Teas were dull. The miscellaneous section showed no change. Government Securities were quite.. The following were the closing quotations.

Securities.—5 per cent. Loan 1945/55 91/12 small lot, 6 per cent. Bonds 1933/36 94/4, 6 per cent. U. P. Bonds 1921/41 101/2 small lot.

Cottons.—Bengal Nagpore ordy. 20/12, Kesoram ordy 3/14.

Coals.—Burrakur 11/12.

Jute.—Rally ordy. 14 small lot, Clive 28/10, Empire ordy. 42/8, Howrah ordy. 41/14, Kamarhatty ordy. 430, National pref. 104, New Central Pref. 108, Northbrook ord. 55 small lot, Presidency 6/7.

Miscellaneous.—Bengal Telephone ordy. 9/4, ditto pref. 10/4, Indian Iron and Steel 4/8, Calcutta Tramways ordy. 6/2, Indian Cables 3/4, Titaghur Paper ordy. 9/12, ditto defd. 2/15, ditto pref. 40 paid up 42. Port Shipping 7/8, Cawnpore Sugar 21/12, Champaran Sugar 19/14, New Savan Sugar 11/6, Samastipur Sugar 11/12, Telojan Tea 9/14.—A. P.

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THE SUPER TALKIE HOUSE.
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2. Song Cartoon (Oh! Susanna)
3. Pathetone (Something New)
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Which Sex causes this old world its most trouble?
MAN TROUBLE
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MILTON SILLS
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A Smashing FOX Movie-tone Drama
4 NEW SONG HITS !

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Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
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in M.-G.-M.'s All-Talking, Singing Drama of human hearts in turmoil.
THE PRODIGAL
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Also showing
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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1931.

MORE TALK

The chief point of interest in the Lords Debate on India was that there was some plain-speaking therein and a little fresh light was thrown on the methods of the Government. The debate was initiated by Lord Lothian who moved a resolution approving of the Government's Indian policy. That policy gives India so little and that little is so vague or encumbered with reservations that it is difficult to understand why there should be any protracted debate on the question. Probably the discussions are designed to impress upon Indians how hard it is for them to gain, and for the British to yield, a single inch of ground without a hard fight. Indians know that but too well and are prepared for the hardest fight but do not understand the need for all the endless vague and unreal debates with regard to a thing that is after all to be decided by somehing much higher than the bandying of words. There is little in common between our politics and the politics of a man like Lord Lloyd. But we must admit that he stated a plain truth plainly when in moving his amendment he attacked the White Paper on India as extremely vague and said: "If all the safeguards were effective, responsibility would be a mere shadow; while if real responsibility was introduced, the safeguards would be worthless." Lord Lloyd knows well enough that Mr. MacDonald is not going to be satisfied with worthless safeguards. It was not for nothing that, after India was persuaded to suspend her struggle on account of a solemn Pact, Mr. MacDonald quietly and almost stealthily ignored the insistence in the Pact on "Indian interests" in the selection of safeguards, an insistence which he had undoubtedly authorised before the Pact suspended the struggle.

A most significant part of the Lords Debate was that not even Lord Irwin, to judge from the reported summary of his speech, protested against or even referred to the Premier's ignoring the solemn promise about the nature of safeguards, though Lord Lloyd had drawn pointed attention to the nature of safeguards. We only hope that Lord Irwin does not go so far as to say with Mr. MacDonald that not all Declarations were meant to be pledges. Lord Sankey, who knew something of India's estimate of British sincerity, remarked that "only Indian doubt of Britain's sincerity could prevent success." But he was too sanguine and thought too much of the importance of the House when he added that "nothing would more effectively dispel such a doubt than the unopposed affirmation of the Government's declaration". The House is sure to affirm the declaration, though with some show of opposition. But the affirmation can hardly be reassuring to India for the simple reason that it is all vague and conditional and, as Lord Burnham said, "it settles nothing". It is also subject to reservations which, according to Lord Lloyd, would, if real, nullify responsibility. However, the affirmation may make it more easy for the Premier to say next year that the January declaration, as confirmed by Parliament in December, stands.

To pass from constitutional speculation to some of the grim realities of the day, some of the admissions of Lord Irwin about maintaining peace may be of some interest to his successor. After pointing out "the futility of more repression as a remedy for political discontent", Lord Irwin said in a reminiscient confiding manner that before the beginning of civil disobedience he consulted experienced men in India on the possibility of inaugurating such rigid repression as would create a desert which we would then call peace". But after he had jailed 90,000 civil resisters he returned to and acted upon the conclusion that repression could only "lead to retrogression and not to progress". It is to be seen whether those who are busy collecting lathis and stirring the fire in the Ordinance engine will profit from the lessons of the past or will carry things to their inevitable logical conclusion.

A MEAN ATTACK

It is an open secret that correspondents of Die-hard Press in England receive their inspiration from the reactionary section of officialdom in India and it is no unusual to find that repressive policies pursued by Simla are anticipated days ahead by newspapers in England on the strength of information supplied by their correspondents in India. Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan and his Khudai-Khidmatgars have "puzzled and perplexed" the bureaucracy because they have, despite provocation of which those not conversant with happenings in the N. W. F. Provinces can have no adequate conception, firmly adhered to the principle of non-violence. Repression has only added to their growing strength. But, its votaries are not capable of learning by experience. Hence the effort to intensify repression and the henchmen of the bureaucracy, the correspondents of the "Die hard" Press, are ready to justify these efforts by inaugurating a mean campaign of misrepresentation. But they have overshot their mark as is evident from the fact that even Sir Abdul Qayum has been moved to protest that the story published in the "Daily Express" is "a perversion of facts" and "mischievous and deliberately planned against the elevation of the N.W.F. Province to a Governor's Province".

OUDH "BARON" ON CONGRESS

Here is an instance of the propaganda that is carried on in England against the Congress. A Mr. Ian Colvin writes in the 'Morning Post" an account of the interview that he had with "Syed Mohamad Mehdi, Taluqdar of Pirpur, who had come to England to represent the case of the Taluqdars of Oudh." The Taluqdar is reported to have said a good deal about Congress "terrorism," "paid agents" and so on. We reproduce below one of his wildest statements. Asked whether tenants agreed with the agitators,

"No," replied the Taluqdar, "but in many cases they had to submit, for if they persisted in paying their rents, their houses would be set on fire or robbed at night by Congress dacoits For you must understand that the badmashes (ruffians) of the country terrorise the people in the name of the Congress. There is, for example, a member of the thief-caste in one of my own villages, who has joined the Congress in order to escape from the unpleasant attentions of the police. He boasted to me that he can now do his robberies with complete immunity."

India knows the exact amount of contempt with which to treat these allegations. She also knows what to think of a gentleman—they are noble aristocrats, these Taluqdars—who utters them. But what about the Government? They have been bestowing unqualified praise on the police and the magistracy for the magnificent manner in which they fought the Congress. This man definitely accuses them of completely abdicating their functions, not to ordinary Congressmen, but to badmashes, thieves and robbers. The J.P. Government must say something about Syed Mohamad Mehdi and his statements, especially because he represents a class that has been the object of Government's particular affection. We assume, of course, that Mr. Ian Colvin has been scrupulous in reporting the conversation.

LATE IMAM SAHEB BAVAZIR

Indian nationalism has lost a loyal, steadfast and unassuming servant by the death of Imam Saheb Bavazir. The late Imam Saheb was one of the large number of Muslims who, in South Africa, came under the influence of Mahatma Gandhi and sacrificed their all for the cause for which the latter fought. He returned with Mahatma Gandhi to India and joined the Satyagraha Ashram. Though in indifferent health, he plunged himself in the national struggle last year and led the Satyagrahis at Dharasana and was, in consequence, imprisoned. Jail life affected his health and he has died before Mahatma Gandhi, to whom he was as dear as a brother, could meet him on his return from England.

NATION FIRST.

It is encouraging to note from Mr. Currimbhoy Ebrahim's letter that his recent article on the communal question "has been followed by many personal communications expressing their kind feelings and the numerous articles published in the local papers by well-known gentlemen expressing agreement with my views." He feels confident that if the cordial reception given to his views is the true indication of the spirit animating the Muslim population, "we are not far from a happy and abiding solution of our difficulties." A complete and lasting solution is possible only if all communities realise that it is not enough for each community to be united but that they must all be united with one another so that the country as a whole may be able to present a united front. In other words a true solution of the communal question is possible only on national lines and becomes possible only if the constituent parts of the nation are alive first and foremost to their national obligations.

A WARNING.

Sir Francis Young-Husband is a well-meaning man, and we are prepared to take for granted his earnestness in apologising at the Special Committee of "Indian Affairs and Reconciliation," for Conservative policy in India. But he would have been more correct in saying that the man who represented Conservative policy was Sir Samuel Hoare—just a shade less Churchillian than Mr. Churchill. So far as Mr. Baldwin is concerned, the essence of his present contribution to the problem of India is that he has quietly repudiated Lord Irwin in so far, at least, as the latter is the joint author of the Gandhi-Irwin Pact As Mr. Shiva Rao observed, the present Government's attitude is a marked departure from that of the Labour Government—a departure which is clearly reflected further, in the temper of the present House of Commons. And it is Mr. Baldwin who is the real leader of both. We, however, welcome Mr. Shiva Rao's plain warning: "knowing the resourcefulness of the Police in India he dreaded to think of the conditions in Bengal under the new Ordinance. Co-operation could not be forced. It must be free." We welcome this because Mr. Shiva Rao is what is called a Moderate Labour leader. He is more at home with Indian Liberals than the Congress or the real Labour movement in India.

DHRANGADHRA SATYAGRAHA.

It is very significant that though 90 volunteers including 8 ladies have already offered Satyagraha in Dhrangadhra State and have been duly arrested, more and more volunteers are still coming forward to court arrest. What is more remarkable is that the volunteers come from all parts of Kathiawar. It is even reported that mass Satyagraha is to be inaugurated on 21st December and that volunteers are being briskly enlisted for the purpose. All that the Dhrangadhra State authorities have to do to prevent such a crisis is to allow the Kathiawar Political Conference to be held in the State just as it has been allowed to be held and has been held in other States these several years It would be graceful for the authorities to do the right thing in good time.

Trifles.

"God's Treasure Vault Opened."

I hope they have found it. I mean the duplicate copy of the missing Power-of-Attorney executed by God in favour of Britain.

* * * * *

An A. P. report from Chittagong details the nature and effect of operations under the Bengal Emergency Powers Act.

The fact of the report shows that the Bengal Ordinance is not yet in full operation.

But I forget. The report is an A.P. report from——Chittagong.

* * * * *

Our Delhi correspondent reports that the Indian Stores Department had called tenders for 25,000 lathis required for the police possibly in Bengal.

That would be sheer waste. Bengal is already well supplied with the requisite amount of necessary "armaments."

* * * * *

"God only knows how long it will take India to obtain Independence."

—Gandhiji.

If such statements are repeated frequently Messrs. Churchill, Lloyd and Co. Unlimited will be obliged to file a suit against God for infringement of monopoly.

* * * * *

Asks the Special Correspondent of the "Statesman" at Berhampur: "Will Bengal again be the scene of hatred, commotion and disorder as was witnessed during the Civil Disobedience days?"

The answer is: "Sh-sh-sh, the dear Ordinance may overhear and feel hurt."

* * * * *

Talking of the "Statesman," says our "Friend": "It has been our destiny to come to this country and it will be our destiny to remain."

Pardon? Yes, yes. I entirely agree with you—though not with your language.

But, you see, destiny has been given freedom with safeguards in the interest of——all right, all right. As you please.

* * * * *

In re: the bridegroom in custody—in police custody please:

"Magistrate:—Why not the accused furnish the bail amount and go to church like a free man, with an easy mind, instead of being accompanied by a police constable?

Mr. Sargon:—He cannot furnish bail.

Magistrate:—Then what about the honeymoon, which is the sequel to the marriage."

His Worship evidently forgot that honeyman is the sequel to final conviction.

NEWSPAPERS AND THE LAW OF DEFAMATION.

PITFALLS TO BE AVOIDED.

(By S. G. WELINKER.)

II*

No exhaustive definition of the phrase "matters of public interest" can be given. All that can be done is to give examples of such matters.

(a) Public acts of public men, e.g., speeches made by public men, decisions of a Magistrates, proceedings in a court of justice, conduct of medical officers, etc.;

(b) Conduct of any person touching any public question;

(c) Books or articles published, plays performed in public, speeches made in the public.

(d) Merits of any performance which its author has submitted to the judgment of the public.

(e) Proceedings in Legislative Councils and Assemblies;

(f) Conduct of public servants in the discharge of their public functions;

(g) In general, any act done publicly and thereby submitted to the judgment of the public are matters of public interest.

WHAT IS FAIR COMMENT?

The test of fairness in the question of comment on public matters is not rigid or inflexible. Indication of what will be considered foir comment will be got by what has been held not to be fair comment:

(a) Comment based on misstatements of facts cannot be fair;

(b) It must be a reasonable inference from the facts, even through it may be one of several equally reasonable inferences;

(c) Comment will not be fair if it is activated by spite or malice or any other improper motive on the part of the writer ("Clark v. Molyneux (1877) 3Q BD 237 (247);

(d) Dishonest comment is not fair comment.

(e) If the comment or criticism is on a matter of public interest and is fair and honest; it will be protected even if it imputes wicked motives to the plaintiff (McQuire v. Western Morning News Co. (1903) 2 K. B. 100 C.A.).

INSTRUCTIVE BOMBAY CASE.

A very instructive civil case on the question of fair comment arose in Bombay out of a letter published by the "Jam-e-Jamshed" in which the writer criticized the conduct of the plaintiff who had offered himself as a candidate for the election of Trustees of the Charitable funds of the Parsi community. In the course of this letter the writer reproduced a certain conversation he had with the then Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, Baronet quoting a remark made by the Baronet to the effect "What can we do to R? If these people (meaning the plaintiff) are not allowed to speak then they send us threats that they would go to the meeting and create disturbance and would not allow its work to be proceeded with". The plaintiff brought an action of libel in which the writer was the 1st defendant and the editor and proprietor of the "Jam-e-Jamshed" were the 2nd and 3rd defendants. The imputations on his character complained of by the plaintiff were (1) That he obtained the privilege of being called upon to move second propositions at the meetings of the Parsi Anjuman by sending threats to the Trustees of the Parsi Panchayat that unless that privilege was granted to him he would create a disturbance at the meeting and (2) That he boasted of being a greater friend of Sir Jamsetji than he really had been. These imputations were held to be libellous and they were held not to be privileged because they were published in a newspaper read by the public at large and not confined to the Parsi community only. As regards justification on the ground of fair comment it was held that that defence failed because what was charged as libel was an allegation of fact and not comment and the principle was laid down that it was open to any member of the public at large to comment on 'true facts' as regards matters of public interest, but if any allegation of fact imputing misconduct is made in the course of the comment the libel is out of the sphere of fair comment and can be justified only on the ground that the allegation is true. ('Nadirshaw' v 'Pirojshaw,' 15 Bombay Law Reporter 130).

SLIGHT DEVIATIONS FROM FACT.

This case lays down very clearly that libellous allegations of fact must be distinguished from comment and that if libellous allegations of fact are false the writer and publisher are liable in damages. Comment may be in good taste or bad taste, it may be logical or illogical, just or unjust so long as all the facts on which it is based are substantially true. A trivial misstatements of facts is excusable. This was the "ratio decidendi" in the case of 'Surajmay' v. 'Horniman' (20 Bombay Law Reporter 185). In that case there were two small deviations from absolute accuracy on minor points, which had no influence on the conclusions. It was held (1) that while a journalist was bound to comment on public questions with care, reason and judgment he is not necessarily deprived of his privilege merely because there are slight deviations from truth which did not affect the general fairness of the comment; when the articles are considered in their entirety, rather than by insistence on isolated passages.

(2) Fair comment impliedly permits of a much greater latitude than the drawing of merely inevitable inferences. An inference, therefore, from facts truly stated does not cease to be fair merely because it is possibly only one out of many almost equally fair inferences.

It can never therefore be too strongly impressed on editors and journalists' that they must first ascertain the true facts from 'reliable sources' before they undertake to comment on public questions, or publish correspondence bearing on such questions. Here again a safe working rule is 'when in doubt don't'.

"ARTEMUS JONES".

The law of Libel has many pitfalls for the journalist. For instance it is not necessary that the journalist should have intended in fact to publish a defamatory statement concerning the plaintiff or that he should even have been aware of the existence of the plaintiff if people who read it would reasonably understand it to refer to the plaintiff. This will be better understood if the facts of the well-known case of "Hulton (E) & Co. v. Jones" (1910) A. C. 20 were stated. Hulton (E) & Co., were owners and publishers of a newspaper. They published in an article purporting to deal with actual facts and not fiction defamatory statements of a person they believed to be fictitious, of the unusual name of "Artemus Jones". Unfortunately for them

(Continued on page 11.)

*The Previous article appeared on the 8th instant.

NOTES OF THE DAY

The Jerusalem Congress.

Among the common International obligations of Muslims, the most important is to be alive to the principle of the absolute freedom of the Jaziratul Arab from non-Muslim control. The British may have—in the judgment of Mr. Shaukat Ali—changed their heart. But the fundamental reality still endures. That being so, it is very difficult to appreciate the compliments paid in Parliament to the Grand Mufti of Jerusalem and his sense of responsibility. He "realised his responsibilities and was anxious", we are told, "to conduct the Congress in such a manner as not to embarrass the British or the Palestine Administration". This means that the organisers of the Congress have definitely undertaken not to raise the question of the British Mandate in Palestine. Meanwhile the opponents of the Grand Mufti have declined to co-operate with him. And the reasons they have suggested are deeply interesting. So are certain other incidents during—and before—the Congress.

91,000

From statistics supplied by different provinces, the office of the All-India Congress Committee has published figures relating to convictions during the last Civil Disobedience Movement. They are:—Ajmere, 150; Andhra, 2,878; Assam, 1,459; Behar, 14,251; Bengal 15,000; Berar 1,750; Bombay City, 4,700; C. P. Hindustani, 2,225; C. P. Marathi, 907; Delhi 4,500; Gujrat, 3,549; Karnatak, 1,900; Kerala, 450; Maharashtra, 4,000; The Punjab 12,000; Sind, 724; Tamil Nadu 2,991; U. P. 12,651 and Utkal, 100! The figure for the N. W. F. P. are available only upto October 1930. It is 2,328. Pandit Jawaharlal's is, therefore, a conservative estimate, when he suggests 4,000 for the full period of the movement. The total for the whole country, thus, comes up to 91,124. It will be seen that Bengal leads with 15,000, closely followed by Behar, and that the U. P. and the Punjab are third and fourth considering the very limited area, the contribution of Bombay city is, perhaps, the most significant of all. Congress may well congratulate itself on this record. There are some Indian public men who feel honestly uncomfortable in regard to direct action and civil resistance. But even they have reason to feel proud of these figures as representing, in its rigorous aspect, the country's determination to be free.

That Odious Tax.

A significant move has been disclosed by our Delhi correspondent that a body called the Calcutta Import Trade Association has strongly recommended to the Government of India the desirability of levying an excise duty on Swadeshi piece-goods. It is safe to infer that the body mainly consists of persons who live on the importation of foreign piece-goods. The Association's professed arguments are that the duty is bound to be very lucrative and that it will be paid by the now profiteering Indian manufacturers but will not be transferred to the consumers. It is hardly necessary to explain that the real object is to encourage foreign piece-goods at the expense of Swadeshi goods. That the excise duty will be very lucrative to Government is natural enough; just as, for instance, a high poll tax will be. But taxes like these are rather hazardous. And it may even be that more will have to be spent on the police than might come to the Treasury As regards the incidence of the Excise duty, it is a fallacy to assume that the duty will not be a blow to the textile industry as a whole and will not at all be transferred to the consumer.

Not A Yard.

The Import Trade Association quotes some eloquent figures to support its arguments. It says that the quantity of cloth made in India has increased from 1,164 million yards in 1913-14 to 2,561 million yards in 1930-31. But mere production is not enough to prove prosperity. Even in 1927 and 1928 the Indian mills produced but little less cloth than in 1930 but the production was followed by huge unsold stocks; and there are still large unsold stocks in India due to the crippled purchasing power of the people. Association points out, as against Indian figures, that imports of foreign cloth have declined from 3,167 million yards in 1913-14 to only 890 million yards in 1930-31. The Association may have reason to regret the fall but patriotic Indians' only regret is that 890 millions of foreign cloth are still allowed to be imported.

Inside Story Of East & West Corporation Ltd.

STRING OF ALLEGATIONS.

Directors Withdraw: Notice Served On Managing Governor

(From Our Correspondent.)
NEW DELHI, December 9.

Serious allegations are made by three prominent Muslims of Delhi, namely Nawab Abul Hasan Khan, Honorary Magistrate, Khan Saheb S. M. Abdulla, vice-President, Delhi Municipality and Haji Rashid Ahmad, Honorary Secretary, Delhi Muslim Association and Municipal Commissioner in a notice they have just served through their counsel Haris Chandra on Syed A. H. Zaidi, Managing Governor, East and West Corporation, Ltd., Connaught Place, New Delhi.

STRING OF ALLEGATIONS.

In the course of the notice, they make a string of allegations regarding the manner in which the signatures on the consent forms to act as Directors as well as the Prospectus of the East and West Corporation were obtained.

NOTICE OF WITHDRAWAL.

Counsel proceeds:—

Under the circumstances I am instructed by my clients to state that they hereby withdraw their consent, and they are giving public notice of such withdrawal.

That anything that you have so far done or you may do, has been absolutely on your own risk, and you alone shall be liable for all consequences.

It may be recalled that during mid-summer, the formation of the East and West Corporation was advertised with the flourish of trumpets by some newspapers for the purpose of importing British piece goods.

It may also be mentioned that the public notice issued by the Advocate on behalf of his clients states that no allotment has been made up to now under the prospectus and that his clients will not be liable for anything.

Ordinance To Deal With No-Tax Campaign.

MADRAS GOVERNOR'S THREAT.

MADRAS, Dec. 7.

The following is a summary of the notes taken at the deputation regarding the Kistna-Godavari (Anosha) Resettlement, which the Governor of Madras received at the Bezwada station on November 30:—

His Excellency explained that the Government had given full consideration to the report of the Economic Enquiry Committee, but were unable to accept its recommendations, which they considered were based on incorrect facts and assertions. They had decided that an enhancement of 18 3/4 per cent was justified.

In the memorial presented by the deputation it was stated that the enhancement was made irrespective of the present economic depression. His Excellency pointed out that this statement was incorrect and misleading, as anyone reading it would be led to believe that Government intended to impose the enhancement regardless of the prevailing prices. It was because of the depression that Government had decided to impose the enhancement by istalments of 6 1/4 per cent and not to collect any instalment unless and until the prevailing prices justified doing so.

His Excellency said that his Government considered that this was a fair compromise, as it safeguarded both the interests of the ryots and of the Government of the future.

The deputation asked why Government should not defer the introduction of the enhanced rates until there was a definite improvement in prices. His Excellency pointed out that the resettlement of the area was already overdue and said that that was in effect what Government had done, since they were not going to collect the enhanced rates unless prices justified it.

GOVERNOR'S THREAT.

His Excellency told the deputation that he hesitated to think that, as they had stated in the memorial, they believed that Government instituted security proceedings against persons simply because they were genuinely voicing the grievances of the people, and he explained that prosecutions were made because a no-tax campaign had been preached.

The deputation urged that the preaching of a no-tax campaign was constitutional and that there was no ordinance in Madras making it an offence.

His Excellency said that if such preaching persisted, Government would be forced to obtain an ordinance and explained that if the method of non-payment of taxes were adopted, the actual ultimate sufferers would be the ryots and the ryots only.

NO WITHDRAWAL OF PENDING CASES.

As regards the withdrawal of the security cases which were pending and the release of persons who had already been committed, the Governor declined to interfere.

The deputation stated that, so far as they were concerned, they were opposed to a no-tax campaign, but they still thought that the recommendations of the Economic Enquiry Committee and the Legislative Council should have been accepted. They, however, undertook to explain to the people what His Excellency had told them and to assure them that they had no reason for apprehension since the present Government order would be a paper order only so long as prices did not improve.

His Excellency has agreed to grant an interview in Madras to Messrs. V. Ramdas, and P. V. Sundaravaradulu, who were unable to attend the deputation at Bezwada.—A. P.

ALLEGED INCITEMENT TO MURDER

Jury's Divided Verdict In Banerji Case

CALCUTTA, Dec. 9.

Ansu Prakas Banerji, who was tried at the High Court Sessions, on a charge of incitement to murder and rioting, was directed by Mr. Justice Panckridge to be kept in custody with liberty to apply for bail, following a divided verdict by the special jury in proportion of 5 to 4. The Special Jury consisted of four Hindus, four Europeans and one Mussalman.

The allegations against the accused were that following the unfortunate incidents at the Hijli detention camp, there was a meeting at the Wellington Square on September 20 in honour of the two dead detenus. The accused on that occasion delivered a speech, which, according to the prosecution, was a direct incitement to murder.

His Lordship reserved orders and in the meantime, directed the accused to be kept in custody.—A.P.

"Depressed" Class Deputation To Gandhiji

SOLIDARITY WITH CONGRESS

A deputation of Nationalist members of the Depressed Classes of Bombay and Up-country will wait upon Mahatma Gandhi on his arrival in Bombay to assure him of their full support for the cause of the country and to thank him for his bold advocacy of the cause of the "Untouchables" at the Round Table Conference in London. A large number of prominent members of the Depressed Classes from all over India is expected to join this deputation.

Mr. B.J. Deorukhkar, Secretary of the Nationalist Depressed Classes Party, is in charge of this deputation and those who with to join it are requested to communicate with him c/o the Congress House, Girgaon, Bombay.

Dacca.—Indian Nurses of Mitford Hospital declared a strike this morning in consequence of certain grievances against the Superintendent of Nurses.—A.P.

SWAMI SHRADDHANANDA WEEK FROM 23rd INST.

Appeal To Celebrate it All Over India.

(From Our Correspondent.)
NEW DELHI, Dec. 7.

The Secretary of the All-India Swami Shraddhanani Memorial Trust, has issued a programme for the celebration of the 5th death anniversary of Swami Shraddhanand, to be observed all over India during the Shradhanand Week from 23rd to 28th instant. The noble and loving memory of the great Swami will ever be cherished in the hearts of countrymen as a great social reformer, a lover of the ancient Aryan Culture, a bold fighter for the cause of women emancipation, a protector of Hindu nation, a true friend of the "Depressed", an apostle of Brahmacharya and in fact one of the builders of modern India.

We appeal to every Hindu and all the Hindu organisations all over India to celebrate this week observing the following programme:—

23rd:—Conference of the "Depressed" classes. 4 pm. to 8 p.m.

24th:—Common 'Bhoj', including "Depressed" classes, and non-Aryan, from 4 p.m. to 8 p.m.

25th:—Dangals (wresting matches) Gymnastic, etc. Prizes to be given to winners:—4 p.m. 8 p.m.

26th:—Mahila Sammalen. and lectures on "Swadeshi," and "Social freedom of the women consistent with Hindu culture."

27th:—Students' meetings in schools and colleges:—Speeches on "Swami Shraddhanandls contribution to national education," and "His ideals of Brahmacharya" from 4 p.m. to 8 p.m.

28th:—Public meeting under the auspices of Hindu Mahasabha preceded by a procession composed of ladies and members of all Hindu organisations such as:—Arya Vir Dal, Arya Kumar Sabha, Arya Samaj, Sanatan Dharma Sabha, Singh Sabha, Jain Sabha and others. Agenda:—Speeches on "The life and Mission of Swami Shardhanand," and appeal for four annas fund for All-India Shardhanand Memorial Trust.

GOODWILL WITH A THREAT

Europeans Not Prepared To Pay The Price

MADRAS, Dec. 9.

"No man of goodwill can doubt the honesty of the British Government's desire to deal fairly and squarely with the Indian problem, and I feel confident that the instigators of any further acts o combined lawlessness will receive the utmost condemnation of the majority of the Indian people," declared Mr. F. Birley, M.L.C., the outgoing Chairman, presiding at the annual general meeting of the Madras Chamber of Commerce last night.

Mr. Birley added: "I am full of confidence that the Government of India will receive the unstinted support of all law-abiding citizens to the firm measures which would be adopted, should the circumstances unhappily call for the repression of lawlessness."

Proceeding Mr. Birley emphasised that enlightened opinion both British and Indian, freely admitted the mutual economic dependence of Britain and India, and it could truly be said that the adoption of any policy which would jeopardise the friendly relations between them, would be an act of the greatest disservice to the two countries.

SAFEGUARD IN GOOD-WILL.

Referring to safeguards, the speaker said: "The more I read of the legal opinions on the proposed methods of obtaining and maintaining these safeguards, the more firmly am I convinced that our truest safeguard is the goodwill of the Indian people. That is the rock on wich the future prosperity of banking, trade and industry, Indian and European, of this great country must be built. Perhaps, there is an irreconcilable minority of Indian opinion, whose goodwill is only obtainable at a price, which we are not prepared to pay. Such opinion will probably be cross. We shall have to bear it. Let us bear it wth fortitude."—A.P.

EFFECT OF NEW EXCHANGE POLICY

Fall In Cost Of Living In England

HOTELS EAGER TO RETAIN CUSTOMERS

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
LONDON, December 9.

Reports from India that European residents are inclined to postpone their holidays in England owing to high prices as a result of the exchange are received with incredulity. The paradoxical effect of the currency fluctuations is a comparative immobility of commodity prices, which are either unchanged or are falling slightly.

Since the gold standard was temporarily abandoned, the cost of living in England has actually fallen. It must be emphasised that exchange quotations are very small in range and are speculative and artificial.

Hotels are tending to reduce prices compared with last year and are willing to compromise with regular visitors rather than lose customer. They are trying to encourage the English people, hard-hit by high taxation and exchange, to winter in England.

High class residential hotels in London are charging three to four guineas a week for full board and many less. There is no change in theatre and restaurant prices and railfares except a downward tendency.—Reuter.

PUTTING OFF EVIL DAY

Dr. P. V. Naidu On R. T. C Results

MADRAS, Dec. 7.

Dr. P. Varadarajulu Naidu, Editor of the "Tamil Nadu," in the course of a Press interview said: "The results of the Second Round Table Conference have been disappointing from the Indian Nationalist point of view, and the debate in the House of Commons following the Premier's Statement has not improved matters. The appointment of new Committees and the promise of summoning yet another Conference amounts only to putting off the evil day."

Proceeding Dr. Naidu observed that as an experienced Nationalist, he felt that the present time was most unsuited for the re-starting of Direct Action against the Government in India and that greatest statesmanship was required both on the part of the Congress leaders and the Government at this critical juncture.

Dr. Naidu characterised as "singularly unfortunate and ill-advised" the move in certain quarters to get the Madras Legislative Council pass a resolution for the immediate introduction of Provincial Autonomy in this Province.—A.P.

Anti-Untouchability Conference

MADRAS, Dec. 7.

We are informed that a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Madras Branch of the All-India Anti-Untouchability League, was held last evening in the "Tamil Nadu" Office, under the presidency of Dr. P. Varadarajulu Naidu. It was resolved that the proposed Provincial Conference be converted as an All-India Conference and the same be held at Madras during the next Easter holidays, instead of during the Christmas Week as already announced in the papers.—A.P.

Sir Frederick Sykes paid a visit to the R. I. M. dockyard on Wednesday. Picture shows His Excellency inspecting the Indian Guard of Honour. —P. P. A.

HOW IT FARES ACROSS THE ATLANTIC.

U. S. A. Govt Opposed To Unemployment Doles

HOOVER'S PLANS FOR FEDERAL FINANCE RECONSTRUCTION CORPORATION

LONDON, Dec. 8.

Washington.—A treasury deficit of 4,400,000,000 dollars at the end of the next fiscal year, unless taxation is increased and expenditure cut down, is the gloomy prospect envisaged by President Hoover in a message to the Congress on its reassembly to-day.

President Hoover's proposals include plans for a huge Federal Finance Reconstruction Corporation, to which Treasury should be authorised to subscribe a reasonable capital. Its functions will be to assist the agricultural credit agencies, the established industries, the railways and the financial institutions. The Corporation will be liquidated at the end of two years.

President Hoover reiterated the opposition of the Government to unemployment doles and said that he intended to strengthen immigration laws.—Reuter.

PICKETING RESTARTED IN CALCUTTA

Police Search Women's Hostel

(From Our Correspondent).
CALCUTTA, Dec. 9.

Presiding at a well attended women's Conference held at Berhampore, Shrimati Urmila Devi urged the audience boldly and whole-heartedly to co-operate with other leaders and workers in compelling the Government to make adequate amends for the Hijli and Chittagong wrongs. She suggested intensification of picketing as an immediate programme of work.

Over 80 Congress volunteers, both male and female of the Foreign Cloth Boycott Committee, resumed peaceful picketing in Calcutta on Monday.

DACCA WEARS WAR APPEARANCE.

It is reported from Dacca that as a precautionary measure against the terrorist and other outrages, armed pickets were posted at important centres all over the city. Armed constables are patrolling the principal thoroughfares and some Government offices are being strongly guarded. It is understood that this arrangement, though temporary, will continue for an indefinite period.

ONE MORE VICTIM OF BENGAL ORDINANCE.

On December 5, police raided the Hostel attached to the Sadar Girls' School, Barisal and searched the belongings of Miss Pratibha Sen, a student, who is reported to have been examined and her statement recorded by the police.

The same day Barisal's twenty-first victim of the Bengal Ordinance, Mr. Sudhindra Sen Gupta, a private medical practitioner, was arrested.

"DEPRESSED" CLASSES FOR JOINT ELECTORATES

Fergusson College Students Firm

(From Our Correspondent.)
POONA, Dec. 8.

A special class for the volunteers of the Hindustan Seva Dal has been opened in the Rastas Peth, Poona City. The class began its work from to-day.

SWADESHI EXHIBITION.

Elaborate preparations are being made for the Swadeshi Exhibition which is to be held under the auspices of the Maharashtra Youth League. The Lloyd Bridge ground is the site selected for the exhibition and about 250 stalls are to be constructed.

FERGUSSON COLLEGE AFFAIRS.

The elections for the Social Gathering Committee were held on Saturday, the 5th inst. and resulted in an overwhelming victory for the Nationalist Party. The party assures the members that it shall always fight for the rights of the students and will make the social gathering a huge success.

KEEP SENAPATI'S MEMORY GREEN.

Suggestions from all sides are pouring in for not electing the new President of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee but to keep the chair vacant and thus show their regard for the Senapati. One of the suggestions made is to elect one of the Vice-Presidents as Chief Vice--President and then ask him to act for the President.

"DEPRESSED" CLASSES FOR JOINT ELECTORATE.

Sjt. Rajbhoj, a 'Depressed' class leader from Poona who has returned from Delhi-Punjab tour informed the "Chronicle" representative that, their section shall stand by Joint Electorate with reservation of seats. He stated that a Conference of the leaders of "Depressed" classes will be held in Poona at the end of the month.

CITY NOTES

LORD LLOYD'S WISDOM

(BY OUR FINANCIAL CRITIC.)

"If you want the truth go to your enemy" is a proverb well illustrated by Lord Lloyd's pronouncement in the House of Lords. "If the safeguards were effective, responsibility would be a shadow; if the responsibility was real, the safeguards would be worthless". For once, I am in agreement with the noble Lord, because he has spoken the truth. It is no use mincing matters and it is extremely unwise and inexpedient to have mental reservations in addition to the legal reservations proposed. It would pay us in the end if we are outspoken even now and not delude others with false hopes that India will observe strict commercial equality in the future as between her own nationals and others. Any Indian Government must set out to redress the grievous wrongs inflicted on us in the past regardless of the effect of such a policy on those who have been benefitting in the past from the step-motherly treatment we have had from the State.

THE MORAL.

If the safeguards as proposed by Lord Reading and accepted by "a majority of the Federal Structure Sub-Committee" and the plenary session of the Conference will make responsibility unreal, the only thing to do is to make responsibility real and throw over such of the safeguards as cannot clearly be proved to be in the interests of India.

THE BANK SCARE.

The last three days there has been some kind of scare in the bazaar. It was rumoured on Monday morning that there had been a run on the Banks in England, though London had not opened then and would not open for another four hours. But the humour of it was lost on the market and the rumour spread. It was then rumoured that the British banks in India were being hit by the falling value of the pound and a moratorium might have again to be declared for ten or fifteen days this time. It is believed in some quarters that the last moratorium and the Ordinance linking the rupee to sterling was to safeguard the stability of the British banks and it is not easy to understand how these banks could now be affected by the depreciation of the pound. My investigations proved that there was nothing to justify the rumour and one important bank official told me that he did not consider the rumour worthy of the attention that has been devoted to it in other morning papers.

TRADE DISARMAMENT.

France is seriously upset by the British tariff and now desires a truce. I hope this will not be like the other disarmament whereby each nation wants others to curtail armaments while doing nothing in its own programme. Britain, however, would seem to have much cause for throwing overboard the tradition of centuries as, during the last few years, her balance of trade has been going against her with respect to her important customers. The United States have been consistently exporting heavily to Britain, but imports from Britain have come down from £25.6 millions in the first six months of 1924 to £8.3 millions for 1931. The balance of trade for the same period with Germany depreciated from plus £8.5 to minus £19.4, with France from minus £11.5 to minus £8.6, with Japan from plus £10.7 to minus £0.7 millions. The remedy then has to begin with a lowering of tariff walls by other nations and then Britain would follow.

THE AMERICAN CORPORATION.

The United States, faced with a budget deficit of 4,400 million dollars, has decided to start a Federal Finance Reconstruction Corporation to the capital of which the Treasury also will subscribe. It is to assist agricultural credit agencies and establish railways, industries and financial institutions. That is what a progressive country does. We in India, with such backwardness are told that there should be no State-aid to industries and, to justify themselves, the Government brought out some "Foreign Experts" for the Central Banking Enquiry Committee who gave it as their considered opinion that the European Chambers of Commerce were right in depreciating State-aid to industries, except for some cottage industries. This scared away the majority of the Committee into submitting very tame recommendations which do not go into the root of the affair.

GERMANY ON THE BRINK?

The German Reichsrat will shortly sanction the minting of 20 million five-mark silver coins as the gold reserve of the Reichsbank is now near 12 per cent. This should be satisfactory to the silver interests which should rather depend on such accidental support than concerted action from the Central Banks or the various Governments.

WHITHER ART THOU GOING?

Australian Pound (still at the ratio of 1.30 to sterling).
Oh, mother, whither are you taking me?
Sterling Pound (very diffidently)
I am afraid I have lost my way.
But let us go on, we are bound to reach somewhere.

AIR MAIL HELD UP AT BASRA

Rumours Of Crash Denied

NEW DELHI, Dec. 9.

According to information received here, the inward airmail which arrived in Karachi this morning has not been brought by the "Horsa" but by the "Herculus" which will also take the outward mail. It is not known up to what point, the "Herculus" will carry the outward mail and as to whether it will pass it on to "Horsa" or to another airship. The "Horsa" is held up at Basra.

No exact information is available here, regarding the cause of its stopping there. It seems that the machine is in good condition. Rumours of a crash or damage to it are denied. Perhaps, if the "Horsa", does not fly this week, she may come out to India with the next week's mail, or if "Horsa" returns, then it may be possible for a sistership now in Cairo to come to Delhi, before the termination of the Indian State Air Service on December 31. It is learnt that as a result of the delay, this week's outward airmail will be delayed by a day.—A. P.

DELAYED AIRMAIL ARRIVES.

NEW DELHI, Dec. 9.

The Postmaster, Karachi informs the Associated Press that the inward air-mail arrived at Karachi at 8-35 this morning.—A. P.

KARNATAK PREPARES FOR JAWAHARLAL'S VISIT

Bagalkot Programme

(From Our Correspondent).
BAGALKOT, Dec. 9.

Preparations to welcome Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru are going on briskly. Doctor Hardikar addressed a public meeting exhorting them to be prepared to receive "India's great son". Pt. Jawaharlal visits Bagalkot on 19th instant. He will inspect the Seva Dal Training Academy where the third batch of 24 cadets, representing seven different provinces, are undergoing instructors' training under the permanent staff recently appointed by the Central Board. Besides, sainiks are undergoing training in three different centres in the District. Doctor Hardikar leaves to-night for Sholapur en route Bombay.

JOHNSON'S
PERMANENT BRILLIANT INK
EASY FLOWING
WANTED AGENTS everywhere.
AMIN & CO.,
58, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay

Direct From The Cooking Kettle To the Consumer
DELICIOUS FRUIT DROP PACKETS
UNTOUCHED BY HAND. SOLD EVERYWHERE
'Made By'—Parle Products Manufacturing Co.,
21, Chukla Street, Jakaria Masjid, BOMBAY, NO. 3.

New York Cotton.

WEAKNESS OF WALL-STREET.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.

The New York Cotton futures market acted heavy. The bullish Bureau Report being offset by weakness of Wall Street and long liquidation resulted in a further decline. Prices opened at a rise of 1 point and after the Bureau report a rise of 13 points was recorded but the same was lost in the subsequent trading and the market closed at a decline of 4 to 6 points. Spot Cotton prices closed unchanged at 6.10c.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a decline of 8 to 9 points. Spot Cotton prices declined 9 poins to 5.97c.

U. S. GOVERNMENT COTTON CROP REPORT AS ON DEC. 1ST.

(With comparisons of previous report and December report last year).

Indicated Crop	
December 1st, 1930:	16,913,000
November 1st, 1931	16,903,000
December 1st, 1930::	14,243,000
Yied per acre.	
December 1st, 1931	200 1 lbs
November 1st, 1931	197.3 lbs.
December 1st, 1930:	150.3 lbs.
Ginned.	
November 1st, 1931	12,130,000
December 1st 1931:	15,203,000
(Nov. 13th	14,210,100)
December 1st, 1930	12,835,000
Acreage after abandonment	40,495,000

Area abondened since 1st July is 1.1 p.c.

AMERICAN COTTON STATISTICS

(In thousands).

Week ending 4th Dec. 1931.

	This week	This season	Last season
Brought into Sight	406	8652	9085
Receipts at U.S. Ports	324	5324	6197
Exports from America.—			
To Great Britain	69	452	640
To Continent	177	1860	2383
To Japan, Canada etc.,	74	719	390
Total	320	3031	3413
World's Spinners Takings of American Cotton	315	4637	4027
Deliveries to Spinners,—			
Great Britain (All kinds)	62	875	701
Visible Supply.—			
Stocks at American Ports		4771	4104
Stocks at American Interior Towns		2208	1798
Stocks in Great Britain and Continent		2233	2254
Total		9212	8156
Last week		9121	7936
Difference on week		+ 91	+ 190
Stock of cotton in Great Britain (all kinds)		789	873

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. January.—

Highest 6.14 (11-29 a.m.)

Lowest 5.97 (2.-57 p.m.)

New York.—Report proved fully discounted. Market influenced by weakness in outside markets. Unfavourable Presidential message Will increase taxation. Rather expect a dull market. Think the difference between near and far months will narrow. A hand to mouth policy prevails.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

New York Cotton Excange Service cables:—United States Mill sales past five weeks less than production. Mill activity irregular and slightly downward. American cotton available to come into sight during rest of season (i.e. invisible country supply in the South) end last week estimated at 10,063,000 bales against 5,921,000 bales last season. Average level commodity prices in U. S. A. slightly declining.

New York cables:—Textiles.—Dull, no decision in the curtailment Conference last week. Cotton:—Professional selling and tired liquidation, weakness in Stocks. Influential good trade buying but the market acts lowers.

New York market eased on local short selling and Wall Street selling and in sympathy with easier Stocks.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Dec. 8.

December	5.95—.02
January	5.97—.04
March	6.16—.05
May	6.34—.04
July	6.50—.05
October	6.75—.05
Middling Spot	6.10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Dec. 3.

December	5.91—.93
January	5.97—.09
Middling Spot	5.97—.09

NEW YORK

New York, Dec. 3.

New York, 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time):

January	6.13
March	6.32
May	6.49
New York: Noon Call:—	
January	6.13
March	6.61
May	6.48

NEW CORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Dec. 3.

	Bales
Day's Receipt at all U.S. Ports	44,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	9,000
Days Exports to the Continent	19,000

LINSEED.

London, Dec. 3.

Linseed Calcutta (London) ton: Dec./Jan. sellers £11-10-0.

Linseed La Plata c.i.f. (Hull) ton: December sellers £9-7-6.

Linseed Bombay (London) ton: Dec/Jan sellers £11-17-7.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Dec. 8.

Linseed Oil, naked London cwt: Jan/April sellers 15/10-1/2.

Linseed Oil, naked London cwt: May/Aug. paid & sellers 17/0-3/4

WHEAT—BALTIC EXCHANGE.

London, Dec. 8.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb. Cargoes:—Dec. paid 26/3.

Barletta Russo.—Dec./Jan. value 26/9.

Wheat South Australian, Parcels:—Dec/Jan. sellers 28/9.

Wheat Choice White Karachi. Parcels:—Nominal.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

STRADDLE BUYING.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 3.

The Liverpool Cotton futures market opened at a decline of 3 points. During the morning session there was further short covering of near cotton and the transferring of nears into distants. This appreciation of near poistions was counteracted in the afternoon when the receipt of the New York opening quotations induced straddle buying of Octobers. The market re-opened quiet but steady after the Bureau report which was slightly under expectations. Light trading followed with prices rather higher and selling limits averaging 5d. straddle buying improved prices during the last half hour and the market closed steady at a rise of 7 to 8 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices advanced 6 points to 5.34d.

East Indian Cotton futures were steady and closed at a rise of 7 to 5 points. Egyptian Cotton futures were quiet and closed 4 point higher to a decline of 6 points.

The Alexandria Cotton futures market was weak and closed at a decline of 36 to 8 points.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

Liverpool.—Ginned 15023000 Production 16918000. Continue favour purchases any decline.

Liverpool.—Report is not likely to influence the market. Think October is a good purchase. Liverpol is the cheapest market.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Liverpool, Dec. 8. Tuesday's 10-10 a.m. quotations.	Tuesday's Closing.
December 1931		5.07+.07
January 1932	4.95	5.06+.08
February 1932		5.03+.08
March 1932	4.94	5.03+.07
April 1932		5.03+.07
May 1932	4.93	5.03+.07
June 1932		5.03+.06
July 1932	4.94	5.03+.07
August 1932		5.04+.09
September 1932		5.05+.07
October 1932	4.98	5.07+.08
November 1932		5.08+.08
December 1932		5.10+.09
Middling Spot		5.34+.06

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 8.

Sakelaridis January	7.05
March	7.23
May	7.40
July	7.54
October	7.20
November	7.30
December	7.80
F.G.F Spot	7.30

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 8.

Broach Fully Good (Good Staple)	4.88
Broach Fine (Good Staple)	5.00
Broach Superfine (Good Staple)	5.12
Oomra Good	4.60
Oomra Fully Good	4.70
Oomra Fine	4.85
Bengal Good	4.45
Bengal Fully Good	4.55
Bengal Fine	4.65
Scinde Fully Good	4.55
Scinde Fine	4.65
Scinde Superfine	4.75

Bombay Cotton.

Bombay, Dec 8.

In sympathy with easier New York advices our market opened at Rs. 203|8 for Broach A|M delivery and advanced to Rs. 206 on local buying influenced by favour cables about German Situation. At the advance there was steady flow of long liquidation which depressed prices to Rs. 202|4. Liverpool opened quiet at a decline of 9 points and sterling cross was 3.25 3|4. There was no demand the market displayed overbought state. There was gradual selling. Later on prices suffered sharp decline on heavy selling by a prominent Bull operator. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A./M.	199/8
Oomra D./J.	201/8
Oomra March	190/8
Bengal D./J.	185
Bengal March	176/8

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 9.

December	93.10+0.20
March	98.50—0.10
June	101.50—0.50

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 9.

	New	Old
Bengal Superfine	205	190
Bengal Fine	200	186
Bengal F.G.	195	181
Sindh-Punjab Fine	200	185
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	195	181
Wardha-Hingt Fine	230	207
Nagpur Sayner Fine	235	209
Yeotmal Fine	222	203
Arvi Fine	225	204
Amraoti Fine	220	201
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	220	201
Mulkapur Fine	217	196
Khandesh Fine	217	194
Muthia F.G.	205	182
Nanded/Purna F.G.G.S.		206
Jalna/ Sailu F.G.G.S.		199
Parbhani F.G.G.S.		202
Burwah Sanavad Fine		204
Ujjain/Shujaulpur Fine		194
Broach Fine		204
Broach F.G.		192
Cambodia		272
Miraj/Sangli		222
Compta Good		232
Jinja		292
Busoga		297

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Dec. 9.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday.	This year.
Khandesh	556	7,413
Central India	560	19,224
Barsi and Nagar	592	7,872
Hyderabad-Gaorani	79	1,489
Berar	275	33,658
Central Provinces	459	11,486
Total Oomras	2,721	81,142
Dholera	21	18,154
N.-W. Provinces		8,129
Rajputana	295	7,379
Sind-Punjab	50	16,095
Broach		7,188
Coompta & Dharwar		7,229
Westerns-Northerns	147	6,160
Coconada		3
Tinnevelly & Cambodia		288
Persian		425
American		13,541
Egyptian & African	7	27,021
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		55
Total	3,240	192,809

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, Dec. 9.

1st Sept. to 3rd Dec.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday.	This year.
Europe	118	55,490
Japan & China	3,695	201,731
Coast Ports		16,435
Up-country by Rail		41,219
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		10,277
Total	3,813	325.158

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Dec. 9.

F. P. Bales.	1931-32	1930-31
Receipts to date 8-12-31	5434000	6314000
Receipts Yesterday 8-12-31	3157000	3467000
Exports to date 8-12-31	4157000	3467000
Stock at Ports 4-12-31	4771000	4104000
Stock Interior Towns 4-12-31	2208000	1798000
Stock Liverpool 4-12-31	789000	883000
Visible Supply 4-12-31	9212000	8156000
Quantity in Sight 4-12-31	8652000	9095000
Quantity out of Sight 4-12-31	4637000	4027000

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET

London, Dec. 8.

Java Sugar Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25:

C and F Calcutta:—

December per cwt 9/6.

Jan/Mar. per cwt. 9/7-1/2.

C and F Bombay:—

Jan/Mar. per cwt. 9/8.

C and F Karachi:—

Jan/Mar. per cwt. 9/8.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Dec. 8.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Spot: 7.

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Dec. 9.

B. C. RATE—

T. T. 1/6

D. D. 1/6 1/32

LONDON—

Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/16 Dec. Jan.

Banks Selling D. D. 1/6 1/8

Banks Selling T. T. 1/6 1/32 Feb.

Banks Buying T T 1/6 1/8

Banks Buying D D 1/6 3/16

Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 15/32 Dec./Jan.

Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 7/16 Feb.

NEW YORK B.C. RATE—

T. T. 413

Banks Selling T T 412

Banks Buying T T 405

PARIS—

Banks Selling D D 602

Banks Buying D D 702

AMSTERDAM—

Banks Selling D D 60 1/4

JAPAN—

Banks Selling T T 204 Nominal.

Banks Buying 60 Days 192

HONGKONG—

Banks Selling D D 100 7/8

SHANGHAI—

Banks Selling D D 133 3/4

SINGAPORE—

Banks Selling D D 156

JAVA—

Banks Selling D D 60 1/2

CROSS RATE—

New York/London 3.26 8th inst.

Shanghai/London 1/11 7/8 9th inst.

Japan/London 3/0 3/4 8th inst.

London/Paris 83.10 8th inst.

London/Belgium 23.50 8th inst.

London/Switzerland 16.75 8th inst.

London/Italy 63.50 8th inst.

London/Berlin 14.00 8th inst.

London/Holland 8.05 8th inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.

Gold 7th inst. £6-6-2; 8th inst. £6-6-10

Silver London Ready 20 1/2 7th inst. 20 11/16 8th inst.

Silver London Forward 20 11/16 7th inst. 20 7/8 8th inst.

Silver New York Ready 30 1/4 7th inst. 30 8th inst.

London Discounts 3 Mos 5 7/8 per cent 7th inst. 5 7/8 per cent 8th inst.

London Discounts 6 Mos 6 3/16 per cent 7th inst. 6 3/16 per cent 8th inst.

Imperial Bank rae 8 per cent.

Bank of England rate 6 per cent.

Money:—Call 5½ per cent.

3 mos 6 per cent.

6 mcs 6 per cent.

Tone:—Steady.

Tone of London Silver..—Quiet. Small speculative buying.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Dec. 9.

3½ per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 52/3

4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 84/4

4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 82/14

4 per cent. Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 61

4½ per cent. bonds due 1934 Rs. 91/8

4½ per cent. Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 67/10

5 per cent. War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 81

5 per cent. Loan due 1935 Rs. 91

5 per cent. Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 81/4

6 Per cent. Bonds due 1933-36 Rs. 93/14

5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 96/10

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 91/2

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 99/4

6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 100/7

6½ per cent. Treasury Bonds due 1935 Rs. 99/12

4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 58

4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 Rs. 57

4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974: Rs. 56/8

5 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 72/12

6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 91

6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1950/60 Rs. 91

Tone of Market: Quiet and Dull.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

SOUTHERN SELLING.

Liverpool, Dec. 9.

The market opened easy at a decline of 9 points and a further decline of 2 points was recorded on Southern Selling and absence of buying.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Dec. 7.

Interest Day to Day Loans	3-7/8 p.c.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans	4.3/4 p.c.
Bank Bills 3 months	5-7/8 p.c.
Bank Bills 6 months	6-3/16 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months	6.3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months	5-7/8 p.c.

AN OPPORTUNITY TO SEE THE WORLD

Never in the history of India has the need for contact with the people of other countries been so necessary and the knowledge of the conduct, thought and business methods of the different nations so essential.

There is no factor as good as travel to acquire knowledge, to get a better view of life. to understand how other people live; yet, there are no people in the world who have travelled so little as the Indians.

In April of next year, a specially chartered passenger vessel, beautifully fitted, will leave Bombay on a tour round the world calling at all the most interesting places for sufficient time to see the most interesting sights and become acquainted with the various people.

Indian merchants will have an opportunity of displaying their wares and opening up negotiations for future and continued business. Indian students, both men and women, will be specially catered for to continue with their studies. Four Professors in various subjects will be present on board to conduct classes while the vessel is at sea.

Here is undoubtedly a golden opportunity which may never occur again. Not only will one be assured of 6 months' glorious holiday but the knowledge and experience acquired will be of incalculable value to the future of both student and business man.

As only a limited number of passengers can be considered apply NOW for terms and further particulars to:

THE INDIAN INTERNATIONAL TOURING, CO.

51. CHURCHGATE STREET, FORT. BOMBAY.

Bombay Produce

Bombay, Dec. 9.

Linseed May opened firm at Rs. 6/11/3 but later on declined owing to long liquidation. In sympathy with easier advices from Liverpool and Chicago wheat markets our market opened at Rs. 4/10/6 for May and ruled easy on scattered selling. Rates were as under:—

Wheat May	4 9 9
Linseed May	6 10 3
Castorseed	6 10 6
Cottonseed	4 0 0
Groundnuts	6 8 0
Rapeseed	8 4 0
Mowraseed	5 12 0
Myrabolams	21 0 0
Poppyseed	8 12 0

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Dec. 9.

	Bales.
Khandesh	556
Central India	560
Barsi-Nugger	592
Hyderabad-Gaorani	279
Berar	275
Central Provinces	459
Dholera	21
Rajputana	295
Sind-Punjab	50
Westerns-Northerns	147
Egyptians	7
Cotton	3,241 Cwts.
Wheat	1,595
Linseed	1,266
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	233
Gingellyseeds	6,367
Poppyseeds	32
Groundnuts	17,347
Castorseeds	714
Rice	29,485
Myrabollams	4,445
Cottonseeds	9,848
Mowraseeds	13
Gram	5,367
Joowar	6,984
Barley	461
Bajree	5,405 Tons.
Coal	419

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Dec. 8.

Cottonseed. Bombay, ton:—No offers.

Castorseed, Bombay (Hull) ton: Dec/Jan. sellers £13-7-6.

Rapeseed Toria, Hull Con't) ton: Dec/Jan. sellers £12-7-6.

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES.

(East India Cotton Ass.)

Bombay, Dec. 9.

	Sup.	Fine	F.	G.	Good.
M. G. Bengal U.P.	208	204	200	196	
M. G. Punjab	206	202	193	194	
M. G. Oomra No. 3	223	219	215	...	
M. G. Oomra No. 1	235	231	227	...	
M. G. Oomra No. 2	229	225	221	...	

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Dec. 8.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed. lb. Spot: Sellers 3 1/16.

Gold And Silver.

Bombay, Dec. 9.

The Bullion market ruled quiet but steady and prices fluctuated within a narrow range owing to limited turnover of business. Later on the Sterling Cross rate was reported 3.27 which induced some selling. Quotations were as under:—

Bar Gold Ready	30 9 6
Magsar	30 10 0
Bar Silver Ready	62 10 0
Magsar	62 13 0

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGES.

London, Dec. 7.

Chartered Bank of India A. & China	£12-1/4
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Registered)	£103
P & O Banking Corporation	£6
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	£80-1/2
Conversion Loan 3½ p.c.	£70-1/8
Indian Loan 5½ p.c.	£99-3/4
Rupee Paper 3½ p.c.	£39
Indian Stock 3 p.c. Sterling Loan	£41-1/2
Indian Stock 3½ p.c. Sterling Loan	£49-1/2
Indian Stock 4½ p.c. Sterling Loan	£70-1/2
Consols 2½ p.c.	£51-1/4
War Loan 5 p.c.	£93-7/8
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	£88

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Dec. 7.

T T London on Berlin	14.22-1/2
T T London on Amstardam	8.08
T T London on Brussels	23.37
T T London on Madrid	39.59
T T London on Milan	64.25
T T London on Berne	16.73
T T London on Paris	83.12
T T London on Prague	110.00
T T London on New York (Closing)	3.25-3/4

THE SEEDS TRADERSS ASSCN.

Bombay, Dec. 9.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 33/12 Highest Rs. 34/0/6 Lowest Rs. 33/9/6 Closing Rs. 33/11

Groundnut Seeds Delivery Feb. Opening Rs. 33/6 Highest Rs. 33/7 Lowest Rs. 33/1 Closing Rs. 33/2

LONDON METALS.

London, Dec. 7.

Copper Braziers	£53 Nominal
Yellow Metal	£42 F. O. B. & Nominal
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands	£13-1/4
Corrugated Sheets, 24 Gauge	£9-1/8
Tin English Ingots	£140-3/4

Wellington.—New Zealand sheep farmers sitting in their homes in back blocks were able to hear buyers from the world's wool consuming countries bidding for their wool at Wellington wool sale, for the sale was delayed by New Zealand Broadcasting Company as a novel departure in radio programme.—Reuter.

K.B. RELE'S TONIC PILLS

BUILDS NERVES BRAIN & BODY

K.B. RELE SONS & CO. BOMBAY-4

CONSTIPATED LIFE NOT WORTH LIVING

This is an undisputed fact. The only question of importance is how to get rid of the constipation? It does not depend upon inducing a single evacuation of the bowels, but to remove the cause of Constipation once and for all and to restore normal and regular digestion. The habitual employment of violent purgatives is a danger to the weak intestines and a crime on health.

CASTOPHENE, the sweet chocolate laxative affords a natural means for the proper care of the intestines. Castophene strengthens the weakened intestinal muscles, cleanses obstructions from the bowels, acts beneficiently and helps in a sure and reliable manner even in the most hopeless cases. CASTOPHENE is obtainable of all the good chemists and stores in all the principal towns.

Bombay Stockists:—Messrs. PARAGON PRODUCTS CO., Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay.

KADLEY'S NEOTHYMOL

Scientific Dental Cream

Sole Agents:-MUKT SHRI COOT

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON VOLUNTEER.

An Incident At Dadar Bar.

A Parel correspondent writes:—"A police sergeant while entering the Dadar Bar at about 9-30 p.m. on Monday (7th instant) was as usual requested by the Congress volunteers picketing the said shop not to enter the bar to drink. The sergeant, however, entered the bar. He came out and approached the volunteer and began to question him, while the owner of the said bar was standing in the shop close-by. The said sergeant alleged that the volunteer himself was drunkard. He made some allegation against a high Congress official also.

The volunteer contradicted the allegations, and asked him not to indulge in such allegations. The sergeant, it is alleged got wild and gave the volunteer a blow on face which caused bleeding from the teeth. The volunteer was removed to the camp for treatment.

Film on Teeth ...beware of it

It is the chief source of decay and pyorrhea. The way dentists urge to combat it.

FILM is the great enemy of teeth and gums—a chief cause, according to world's dental authorities, of most tooth and gum disorders. Film absorbs the stains from food and smoking and gives that cloudy look. It clings to teeth, gets into crevices and stays.

Film hardens into tartar. Germs by the millions breed in it. They, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea. To remove film use the special film-removing dentifrice called Pepsodent. It acts to curdle film and easily remove it in gentle safety to enamel.

Pepsodent contains no pumice, harmful grit or crude abrasive.

Don't expect the same results from old-time dentifrices.

Accept Pepsodent Test

To prove results buy a tube of Pepsodent, the quality dentifrice for sale everywhere. Or send for 10-day free test to J. P. Cronin, P. O. Box 98, Calcutta.

Pepsodent

The Special Film-Removing Dentifrice

E.P. 1000

for all your Skin Troubles

WHATEVER your skin trouble—heal it with Zam-Buk. This wonderful herbal ointment stops pain and itching, destroys bad germs, allays inflammation and grows new skin.

Zam-Buk is proved just as good for simple injuries and skin irritation as it is for serious troubles like eczema, ulcers, poisoned sores, etc. Zam-Buk is guaranteed free from all animal fat.

FIERY ECZEMA.—"After service in India, I suffered with fiery, dry eczema on my shoulders. I was advised to try Zam-Buk and I am pleased to say that regular applications of this wonderful herbal ointment cured me completely."—Mr. G. Bullock (late Capt., R.A.S.C.), Prospect St., Reading, Eng.

POISONED WOUND.—"I gashed my ankle on a piece of rock. The limb got so badly poisoned that I feared that I would lose my foot. Hearing that the store had a supply of the Zam-Buk curative ointment, I obtained a couple of boxes. Zam-Buk soon ended all pain and discharge. It healed this ugly tropical sore when nothing else could."—C. B. Coates, Esq., Customs Dept., Rabaul, West Pacific.

FLESH-EATING ULCER.—"For 3 months a big ulcerated sore was eating into the calf of my right leg. The pain was simply awful and I was off work for weeks. Zam-Buk drew all foul matter out of the sore and grew firm new skin."—Mr. J. B. Thomas, c/o Messrs. T. Honvity, Mauritius, S.A.

Re One or Rs. 2-4 a box.

Zam-Buk

FREE FROM ANIMAL FAT.

SAFE MILK

SAFE in all seasons, no matter how hot the weather. SAFE wherever you get it, because it never varies. SAFE because it has all its vitamins but is free from harmful germs. SAFE because it is sealed securely from dust and dirt and danger. Use only MILKMAID MILK for every household purpose.

MILKMAID

PREPARED IN SWITZERLAND

MILK

SELF-DEFENCE, LIFE-BLOOD OF SELF-GOVERNMENT.

Mr. Kunzru Condemns Policy Of Non-Indianization

BENARES. Dec. 3.

Addressing the students of the Benares University on Tuesday evening at the Arts College on the army question in India, Pandit Hirdaynath Kunzru delivered a very impressive, instructive and thought-provoking speech.

He said that the early stages of political struggle in the country were mainly concentrated on securing political ascendency in the civil departments. The military side was altogether left out. It is after the war that this idea took shape. It was only in the Legislative Asembly created by the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms that the problem of the army in India was first taken up for consideration. It dealt with the whole problem of Indian defence and advocated the Indianisation of the army. But for the purpose of his lecture, the speaker confined his attention only to two aspects of the question, namely: (1) the Indianisation of higher posts by the appointment of Indians and King's commissioned officers and (2) the substitution of Indian soldiers for British soldiers stationed in India.

BEFORE MUTINY AND AFTER.

Beginning with the second aspect of the subject, Pandit Hirdayanath gave very interesting statistics in regard to the number of British and Indian troops under the East India Company and the British Indian Government. He said that the proportion of the British to Indian soldiers in the Indian army which was mainly under the control of the Company and had nothing to do with the War Office in London was much lower than what they found at present. Even the position of Indian soldiers was quite satisfactory the Company's control. But after the Mutiny conditions were entirely changed.

A POLICY OF DISTRUST.

Suspicion and distrust entered the British mind. The whole army was considered as an instrument for the maintenance of British rule in India. This opinion, emphasised the speaker, was not his but found its place in the report of the Peel Commission which was appointed after the Mutiny to make recommendations for the reorganisation of the Indian army. In other words the report was an exhibition of what was passing in the British mind after the Mutiny. Evdently as the result of its recommendations, the local troops, as they were called of pre-Mutiny times were done away with and the whole of the British troops in India were placed under the control of the War Office in London. Indians were excluded from the artillery and the British forces were further strengthened. The basis of the classification of the two troops was changed. The proportion of British and Indian troops in field service was fixed at 1 British soldier to 3 Indian soldiers. But this proportion changed a little from time to time. Suffice to say that it remained practically the same within the last 60 years. At present it must be 1 British soldier to 2½ or 2½ Indian soldiers. But during the time of war, the proportion for internal defence force was 1 British soldier to 4 Indian soldiers. This showed that the presence of British soldiers was not considered necessary purely on military considerations but with a view to preventing Indians from rasising their heads.

INDIAN SOLDIERS' EFFICIENCY

At the present moment the question was whether it was necessary to have British troops. It was said that the British soldier was more efficient and therefore necesary for the defence of the country. But the records of Indian soldiers during the Great War refuted this point of view. It was acknowledged by well-known authorities that an Indian soldier was second to none in the art of warfare, in patience, endurance, valour, initiative and leadership. Again, it had been said that the presence of British troops was necessary because of recrudescence of communal struggles in the country. But it was the duty of the Government to keep its army aloof from communal wrangles.

Proceeding further the Pandit explained that the British army was a great drain upon the revenue of India. One British soldier cost as much as 4 or 5 Indian soldiers. There was no justification for keeping such a large body of British troops. Even the declarations of the highest British officers borne testimony to that fact. Specially after the introduction of the Montagu-Chelsmford Reform, the policy of suspicion and distrust in regard to Indian loyalty could no longer be justified.

POLICY OF NON-INDIANISATION.

Dealing with the question of substituting Indian officer for British officers in the army the learned lecturer mentioned that before the Mutiny, the army was divided into two parts, regular and irregular regiments. The irregular regiments were officered by 3 or 4 officers only and the regular regiments were officered like a British regiment. These regiments had 3 or 4 British officers but the rest were Indian officers and those officers gave a good account of themselves. But after the Mutiny the Indian officers were removed wholesale and the non-Indianisation of the entire army came into existence. The number of officers in a regiment increased to 9 and then to 12 or 13 for affording facilities to officers to enjoy long periods of leave. When India's representatives asked for Indianisation of the army, they were asked to have patience as the army question was a difficult job. But during the last 60 years, said the speaker, instead of advancing, we have gone back. What we possessed was steadily taken away. Is it therefore surprising that we should suspect the motives of those who ask us to have patience?

FALSE HOPES.

It was in 1918 during the thick of the Great War, that the British Cabinet agreed to appoint 10 Indian officers in the army every year. The Legislative Assembly passed a resolution that 25 per cent of the officers chosen for the army every year should be Indians. The Commander-in-Chief and the Government were in favour of this resolution but nothing happened afterwards. The Indian Military College Committee had recommended that 60 men would be taken and trained as officers in this training college to be established in India. But henceforward the strength of a regiment in regard to its officers would be 28 to 30. The non-commissioned Indian Officers would be replaced by commissioned Indian officers. This, said the speaker, was no Indianisation. Indianisation means replacement of British officers by Indian officers. The speaker was fully alive to the difficulty of Indianisation all at once. But what he meant was that work in the right direction should be taken in hand. Instead of that he found that committees were appointed and high hopes were held out in the end nothing came. It was unfortunate. Self-defence was the life-blood of self-government. Complete Indianisation of the army from top to bottom was absolutely necessary for a self-governing India."—"Leader."

COUNTRY HARD-HIT BY FURTHER TAXATION.

Govt. Pooh-Poohed Retrenchment Committee's Recommendations, Says Mr. Walchand.

Mr. Walchand Hirachand, President, Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, in the course of his speech at the Fourth Annual General Meeting on Saturday last said:—

The year that has just passed was a very bad year from the economic point of view, commerce, industry and agriculture all being adversely affected. There was a general fall in prices, it being particularly marked in prices of agricultural commodities such as cotton, wheat, jute, etc. The depression through which we all are passing to-day with the rest of the world is unprecedented in its extent as well as intensity and it cannot yet be said that it has turned the corner or that there are unmistakable or definite signs of the coming of better days. The universal complaint is "want of purchasing power and over-production" and "freezing of world's available gold."

CONDITIONS FOR PEACE.

It may be added here that the political unrest and uncertainty which have characterised the situation in India with its vast population, is a factor whose precise effect on the present economic depression cannot be accurately gauged. But it is safe to predict that unless India has politically normal times and unless she is in a position to manage unfettered her own affairs, there does not seem to be any prospect of peace. This apart, there are other causes in the world situation such as payment of War-debts and payment of Reparations, etc. which have taxed to the uttermost the finances of nations. These problems will have to be settled soon, if an era of peace is to be ushured in.

BANKING CONDITIONS.

It is matter of considerable importance from the point of view of India's economic interests that an exhaustive inquiry was recently made into the Banking conditions of the country. The credit for this, I must say, belongs primarily to the Hon'ble Sir George Schuster, the Finance Member the Government of India, who readily acceded to the Indian Mercantile Community's demand and granted the inquiry before he came under the influence of the "Steel-frame!" There were Provincial inquiries and a central inquiry the reports of their inquiries are now before the public. I must, however, say that the recommendations of the Central Banking Inquiry Committee are disappointing and they fall considerably short of the legitimate expectations of those who have the true economic interests of the country at heart. Although they recognise that "it is not desirable that India should rely for all time for the financing of her foreign trade on non-Indian banks," the solution they suggest does certainly not take us far. The remedies they propose fail to adequately meet the requirements of the economic situation, so far as the question of the foreign banks operating in this country is concerned. I wish it were possible for the Indian majority on the Central Banking Inquiry Committee to influence the Committee to take a bolder stand and to recommend a more courageous and less halting and compromising line of action than the one they have indicated.

INCREASE OF TAXATION.

At a time like the present when peoples' earnings are falling we find that Government are trying to raise more and more by further taxation! It appears Government have not learnt anything from their recent experiences or better still, if they have learnt anything they have very quickly unlearnt the same! We find that the poor man's salt which played such an important part in the last year's trouble is again burdened with a 25 per cent. surcharge! Even apart from this, the supplementary Budget proposals cannot be considered satisfactory, from any point of view and so they were condemned by all responsible public opinion, both political and commercial in the country. The Government have yet to satisfactorily explain their reasons for budgetting for a surplus of about Rs. 5 Crores. They did not introduce a graduated cut in the salaries even though necessity for this was emphasised from various quarters! All the booms conferred upon the Superior Services as a result of the acceptance of the recommendations of the Lee Commission could have been justifiably withdrawn to-day and further a very substantial economy could also have been effected in the Military expenditure of the country.

HEAVY INCREASE IN INCOME-TAX.

It must be observed that the increase in the income-tax is heavy and it is bound to affect commerce and Industry. Similarly the lowering of the exemption limit for assessment of incomes is certain to adversely affect the purchasing power of the people. It is doubtful whether such drastic increase in taxes on income has been effected in any other country, specially when the bulk of the deficit could have been made good by retrenchment, as observed on the floor of the Assembly. That His Excellency the Viceroy should after all have found it necessary to certify the Finance Bill shows that the Peoples' representatives were not convinced that Government had done all they could in the way of economy!

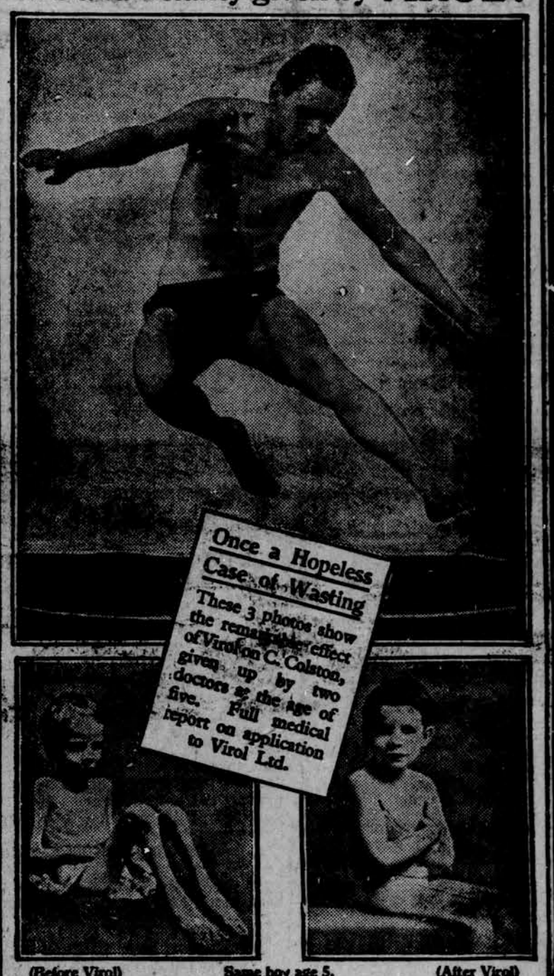
EMBARGO ON GOLD EXPORTS.

It is to be regretted that Government have not so far taken any action to prevent the the flow of gold out of the country. During the last two months more than 12 crores worth of gold has gone out of the country through Bombay alone—the total exports of gold must presumably be much greater. When gold resources of the country are thus depleted, it is surprising that Government should adopt such a supine attitude and continue to wait!

SUCCESSION DUTY.

I take this opportunity to congratulate the members of the Bombay Legislative Council on the courage they have shown in throwing out the Succession Duty Bill. This is a gentle hint to Government and I think the Bombay Government do take a lesson from this! The people are hard hit, their economic condition is every day growing worse and they are unable to bear further taxation. Government have not cut down their expenditure according to the suggestions of the Retrenchment Committee and the economies they have effected are not permanent.

Life and Vitality given by VIROL!


Once a Hopeless Case of Wasting
These 3 photos show the remarkable effects of Virol on C. Colston, given up by two doctors at the age of five. Full medical report on application to Virol Ltd.

(Before Virol) Same boy age 5. (After Virol)

Build your child's body for life!

Virol is literally the Food of Life. Case after case proves by photographs and authenticates by doctors' testimony that Virol abounds in the vital foods without which healthy life and growth cannot exist.

Build your child's body for life by giving Virol now. Virol strengthens the body, enriches the blood, and greatly increases the powers of resistance to infection.

VIROL

VIROL LTD., EALING, LONDON, W.5, ENGLAND.

Diarrhœa will be stopped by taking KALZANA

Diarrhœa is caused by inflammation of the intestines, generally due to irritated nerves.

By taking Kalzana, the Calcium food, you will provide your blood with the *Calcium* (lime) necessary to strengthen the inflamed areas. The swelling will be quickly reduced and the diarrhœa will be stopped. At the same time Kalzana will strengthen the nerves and soothe the inflammation.

"Six Kalzana tablets daily stopped the diarrhœa (in two severe cases) in an amazingly short time without any change in the diet," writes Dr. Zuntz, the well-known Physician.

Your general Health, too, will greatly benefit by a course of Kalzana, because Kalzana tones up the whole system by conquering those weaknesses due to Calcium deficiency: general tiredness, inflammation of the skin, tooth decay and irritable nerves.

Come back to undisturbed health by starting a course of Kalzana to-day.

Kalzana

THE CALCIUM FOOD

At all Chemists and Bazars.

Made by the manufacturers of Sanatogen and Formamint

Stop that cold with

VAPEX
REG. TRADE MARK
INHALANT

The three-way treatment

Stopping a cold with Vapex is a pleasant and scientific treatment of this common and dangerous ailment.

Vapex inhaled from your handkerchief clears the breathing passages and destroys cold germs before they settle in the warm passages of the nose and throat. A drop of Vapex on each end of your pillow gives you comfort and protection while you sleep. A drop on your cigarette brings the healing vapour into direct contact with the posterior nasal passages. Vapex grows stronger upon exposure to the air. You can feel its strong antiseptic vapour penetrating the deep recesses of the nose and throat.

It is so simple to stop a cold the Vapex way.

Of All Chemists

Vap

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MILK SUPPLY FROM MOFUSSIL.

Humanitarian League Supports Scheme.

The President of the Bombay Humanitarian League has addressed a letter to the President and Members of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, supporting the recommendations of the Commissioner and the Public Health Committee regarding the scheme of Messrs. Prasad and Co., for milk supply in Bombay from the moffussil under sanitary conditions. It states that the scheme from business, health and humanitarian considerations is a safe and practical measure towards the solution of questions of milk supply and the slaughter of useful milkers in Bombay. The greater the milk supply from the moffussil the less the demand for local milk. This will reduce the import of milkers, whose calves meet premature death and who are themselves sent to the slaughter house when dry.

ALL-INDIA INTER-UNIVERSITY DEBATE.

The Allahabad University All-India Debate will be held on 13th inst at 12 noon in the Senate Hall. The subject for the debate is: "That in the opinion of this House modern civilisation is destructive of peace and happiness."

Institutions willing to participate in the Debate should send two representatives. one speaking for and the other against the proposition before December, 11. The Debate is open to the University students only.

A running cup shall be awarded to the University or Institution that scores the highest number of points in the Debate. Three medals, two to the best speakers in the Debate, and one to the best Lady speaker shall be given. Any further information may be had from: Mr. C. B. Rao, Secretary, University Union, Allahabad.

FLOOD HAVOC IN BENGAL.

An Appel For Funds.

The Secretary, Flood Relief Department of the Ramkrishna Seva Samiti, Calcutta writes:—

The public are well acquainted with the devastating flood and terrible famine in the north and east Bengal. Famine has broken out widely all over the province. Reports are pouring in from remote corners of deaths and suicide due to starvation. Some are living on grass, leaves and tender plants which in some cases are not available in some parts of the province. To make the cup of misery brimful cholera has broken out in an epidemic form.

I, therefore, appeal to the sympathetic public to help their utmost to ameliorate the sufferings of the distressed. All contributions, however small, will be thankfully received by Robindra Nath Ray Chowdhury, Secretary, Ramkrishna Seva Samiti; Shyamsunder Boarding House, 93, Beadon Street, Calcutta.

NEW DEVICES FOR SPIRIT COMMUNICATION

Mr. Gangaram Pandya of the Indian Spiritualist Society writes:

It is a pleasure to see Mr. and Mrs. Rishi, in our midst after a period of three months.

They represented India at the Hague International Spiritualist Congress where the best heads from thirty different countries of the world had met to discuss the best ways and means of spirit communication.

In India the only way of invocation at our command is by Table Tilting and Ouija Board—whereas in Europe and America there are men, who not satisfied with Table Tilting only have been strenuously working to invent new instruments like the Reflectograph, Communigraph and Call bell etc., for the purpose of finding out the presence of the Spirit and a call to this world from the other side. Mr. Rishi appreciates the way how the instruments are worked. He is very much satisfied with the results achieved through these agencies.

The first two instruments mentioned above are beyond our moderate means. They can be secured here only through the generous help of our well-to-do friends. The peculiarity of these instruments is that they do not require aid of a particular medium. They can be tried in any ordinary circle for communication.

The contact of any human hand is also not necessary in the operation so that all objections regarding the sub-conscious self are eliminated. Detailed information about these instruments can be had from the Indian Spiritualist Society, Bombay.

It is earnestly hoped that the students and sympathisers of Spiritualism in India will be good enough to come forward with their contributions so that we may be able to have the instruments here. The cost of a Communigraph and a call bell will be nearly one thousand rupees. We earnestly appeal to our educated men and women to help us so that we may have the new devices in India and thereby demonstrate the truth of human survival.

MAHARASHTRA PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE

Mr. P. K. Gupte, ex-President and "Dictator" Panvel Congress Committee writes:—

It has now been publicly announced that the 8th Maharashtra Provincial Conference meets at Panvel by the end of this month. It will not be out of place here to offer a few reflections and suggestions to those delegates who intend to proceed thither as also to all the National workers of Maharashtra.

I believe the Maharashtra Provincial Conference, as an inficit follower of the A.I.C.C. is duly bound to give effect to the entire programme of the Congress. It need not be said that the time is now over, when conferences were held as a matter of course and resolutions were passed only to be placed on record.

The removal of untouchability —nay its complete extermination, has been one of the main constructive items of the Congress programme and by no means politically unimportant and yet every honest Congressman must admit that it has been the one least attended to.

There undoubtedly appears to be as much difference between the emotional speeches of leaders from the platform and their actions as between the Sanatanists and the socalled untouchables themselves. A whole year's experience has taught me that in this as in many other things the promises are many but the performance very meagre.

None differs as to the desirability of the removal of the cause. But the difficulty arises with most when it comes to putting their views into practice. They, therefore, imitate the student who neglects the stiff questions and attempts only the easiest.

TACKLE THE QUESTION BRAVELY.

It is therefore essential that this Conference should take up the question of the removal of untouchability very seriously. Then only will the political atmosphere of the future be clear both to the advantage of the Congress and the socalled untouchables, and it will be possible to offer a united front and fight if need be. It is at this point necessary to take account of such leaders and workers as not only preach the removal of untouchability but dare bring their convictions into practice. I suggest therefore that an "inter-dinner" be arranged as an important and indespensible item of the programme of this Conference. This will reveal to the peoples their real leaders and helpers. I further suggest that the "inter-dinner" should differ from the so many others that take place in-as-much as that the cooking and serving should be done by the socalled "untouchables" themselves, if necessary under the expert supervision of some "touchables". I am fully aware that this will sound ridiculous and inconceivable to many of my politician-friends; but it will help to expose the jackals in the lion's skin and help the people and the Congress to know their real leaders and followers. The happenings at Nasik and Madras have made it quite clear that even in the Congress field there are people who can easily trample down the Congress creed in defence of their Sanatanist ideals. It cannot also be forgotten how few of the Congressites attended the inter-dinner arranged by the B. P. C. C. recently.

Is it not certainly more desirable and effective to place a hand of open-hearted love on the shoulder of the socalled untouchables rather than burden them with noisy lip sympathy

LAW OF THE OBSCENE.

Need For Reform.

At the Students' Brotherhood Hall, Sandhurst Bridge, Sunday Mr. R. D. Karve, the well-known Social League worker, delivered an interesting lecture before a crowded audience on the "Laws of Obscenity". Mr. Karve showed how the laws on the question in different countries were inconsistent, ill-defined and vague. In France, in England, America and Ireland the question of obscenity was really left to the judgment of the police and the magistrates who generally were very hazy on the subject. They decided the cases before them according to their prejudice, pre-conceived ideas and idiosyncracy. Prudery and erroneous ideas on the question of sex-problems were, according to the lecturer, the reason why well-meaning and perfectly moral persons were persecuted by ignorant persecutors and convicted by ignorant magistrates. Even such a body as the League of Nations has left the question of censorship of books and pictures in the hands of the Customs officials with the result that ridiculous restrictions are placed in the way of people who take a scientific interest on the questions of Sex problem, Birth Control, etc.

Mr. Karve trace all these absurd ideas about obscenity to the prudery of people whose mind and ideas have been prejudiced by the false teaching of orthodox teachers.

Dr. C. L. D'Avoine, who presided at the lecture summed up the interesting points of the lecturer and alluded to the tyranny Gustave Flaubert and Victor Margueritte experienced after their publications of Madame Bovary and La Garconne. The chairman reminded the audience that quite recently the Pope of Rome saw great immodesty in the modern dresses of women and condemned women who attend Church to appear as their great grand-mothers did in unhygienic and suffocating apparel. As long as such ideas prevail in the world, it would be impossible to expect people to take a commonsense view of what is obscene and immoral.

AKALI AGITATION AGAINST JIND STATE.

The "Law and Order" Committee, Jin State in the course of a statement, writes:—

In view of the disrepresentations made from time to time by protagonists of the Akali agitation against this State it is necessary to point out that

(1) It is essentially an extraneous agitation and confined to Akalis. This is clear from the fact that out of approximately twelve hundred Akalis who have been arrested here during the last two and a half months 900 have belonged to the adjoining States, 150 to the Punjab Districts and 150 to this Street. The extraneous nature of the agitation will be further appreciated from the fact that all the ring-leaders are outsiders. The total number of men in custody at present is about fifty.

(2) It is a matter of regret that some newspapers have given publicity to this statements. It has been said, for instance, that a deputation waited on H. H. the Maharaja in Bombay and that thousands made a demonstration at Sangrur. The so-called deputation consisted of an outsider and two local Akali absconders from justice, and they were naturally refused an interview. And the men who came to the Railway Station on the Maharaja's return from England were outsiders and numbered about 300. They marched along the Railway line at night with two Sowars of Guru Granth Saheb and wanted to obstruct the Maharaja and party in the Railway territory—i.e. in British jurisdiction, in order to be able to say on some pretext or other that Guru Granth Saheb had been insulted.

(3) The primary object of the agitation is to overawe the administration in a variety of ways and to establish Akali dictatorship to the detriment of law-abiding subjects.

(4) Efforts have been made to mislead the Sikh public by saying that rectrictions have been placed on 'Paths' and religious 'Dewans.' There never was any foundation for such a statement. Anyone can visit any State Gurudwara, and anyone can go to the Singh Sabha building here for 'Dharmic' purposes. Restriction is imposed only on political 'Dewans' and political processions, because their object is to foment unrest and create an atmosphere of general lawlessness.

(5) Efforts have again been made to create an impression that there are some legitimate grievances in administrative matters. If there were any, surely some Hindus or Moslems (who are about 3 lakhs and constitute 90 per cent of the population) and some Non-Akali Sikhs of the State might have joined this agitation, but they have not done so. Grievances in connection with revenue, abiana or any other matter affecting the people are a matter of concern to agriculturists generally and not to Akalis only. It is manifestly the duty of the State Government to protect the law-abiding subjects against truculent intruders and to refuse to accept any dictation from outsiders. And may we add that it is the duty of all responsible news papers to avoid giving publicity to mendacious propaganda?

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DHRANGADRA SATYAGRAHA CONTINUES

21st December For Mass Satyagraha.

SJT. MANILAL KOTHARI'S VIEWS.

(From Our Correspondent).

RAJKOT, Dec. 7.

It is understood on reliable authority that a section of Dhrangadhra people's party even while the Satyagraha is going on, is preparing a memorandum of their last 20 years' grievances to be very early submitted to Dhrangadhra Durbar and then to A. G. G. and lastly to the Viceroy. If their grievances are not sufficiently redressed, they are thinking of mass Satyagraha.

21st December is fixed for the mass civil disobedience at Dhrangadhra. Two men have been deputed to secure sanction of the Congress president Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel for it.

At a public meeting held on 5th inst. various speakers eulogised the services of Senapati Bapat to the country. It condemned the monstrous sentence of 7 years passed on him.

SJT. MANILAL KOTHARI INTERVIEWED.

Interviewed by our correspondent in connection with Dhrangadhra Satyagraha Syt. Manilal Kothari, who was here on a flying visit yesterday said that he had studied the Satyagraha Campaign and found the sufferings of the people not only real but terrible. The police excesses according to him were uncalled for. The State authorities are unyielding and prospect of a compromise are practically nil. He distinguished two kinds of Satyagrahis the local and the outsiders. Whereas the outsiders were fairly well treated, the local Satyagrahis were isolated and badly treated. If the struggle continues concluded Syt. Kothari people might suffer terribly but they should fight on single handed.

Sjt. Amritlal Seth To Discuss Situation

(From Our Correspondent).

WADHWAN, CAMP, Dec. 6.

The Dhrangadhra Problem is getting very complicated. Two persons are arrested from Halvad. About 5000 rupees have been received as a help by Dhrangadhra Aid Kathiawar Committee. It is learnt that the case of 3 persons arrested in Dhrangadhra, is to be conducted in a day or two.

Sjt. Amritlal Sheth is expected to reach here within a week and will discuss Dhrangadhra Situation with the Committee of Wadhwan City.

INDIAN LEADERS' COMPETITION

ELIMINATING CONTEST

(OF THE COMBINED COMPETITION WHICH HAS APPEARED IN "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE," "THE INDIAN DAILY MAIL" AND "THE BOMBAY SAMACHAR")

OWING to the unprecedented success of the majority of Competitors in arriving at the correct Solution of the above Competition, the Competition Manager has decided to hold an Eliminating Contest, to enable those who have submitted correct solutions to win a really substantial prize.

THIS CONTEST IS ONLY OPEN TO THOSE WHO HAVE SUBMITTED CORRECT SOLUTIONS IN THE INDIAN LEADERS' COMPETITION.

RULES GOVERNING THIS CONTEST.

1. Competitors are asked to fill in, in what they consider the correct order of POPULARITY, the name of each Leader, in the Coupon given for this purpose.

ONLY THE NAMES OF THE TWELVE LEADERS WHICH WERE USED IN THE COMPETITION ARE TO BE UTILIZED.

2. A competent authority has arranged these twelve names in an order, which, from his vast experience in Indian affairs, he assumes is in their correct order of popularity with the public of India. Any competitor whose entry corresponds to the one deposited in our office or the one nearest to it, will be adjudged the winner and will receive the

FIRST PRIZE OF RS. 300.

The next two Competitors having the least number of errors will receive the 2nd and 3rd prizes respectively.

3. In case of ties, the Competition Manager reserves the right to distribute the prizes at his discretion.

4. Any number of entries may be submitted so long as a separate Coupon is enclosed for each entry.

5. All competitors enter this contest on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is legal and binding in all matters connected with this contest, and no correspondence will be entered into.

6. All entries must be addressed to the "Competition Manager", Indian Leaders Eliminating Contest, P.O. Box No. 706, Bombay.

7. No responsibility will be accepted for non-receipt of entries.

8. All entries must reach this Office by 12 noon on the **19th December 1931.** The result of this contest will be announced on the **23rd December, 1931.**

9. Employees of this and kindred papers are debarred from entering this and all other Competitions appearing in papers under our control.

10. Corrected or mutilated entries will be disqualified.

11. To those Competitors who have submitted correct entries for the Indian Leaders Competition and who DO NOT wish to enter for the Eliminating Contest, the Competition Manager will pay on application the declared DIVIDEND OF EIGHT ANNAS and to which each Competitor is entitled who has submitted a correct entry.

12. This dividend must be claimed before the 20th December, 1931 and after which date no application will be considered.

13. No Competitor withdrawing a dividend is permitted to enter for the Eliminating Contest.

14. If it is found that a Competitor has submitted a false declaration, his name will be removed from the Contest and no dividend will be paid, if such is claimed.

THIS ELIMINATING CONTEST IS FREE TO THOSE WHO HAVE SUBMITTED CORRECT SOLUTIONS AS SHOWN BELOW AND NO FURTHER ENTRANCE FEE IS REQUIRED.

NOTE:—Competitors are requested when they make their choice regarding the order of merit in which they will place the various leaders that special consideration should be given to their relative services, their sacrifices, their idealisms and their abilities in the cause of their country.

BELOW WE GIVE THE CORRECT SOLUTION OF THE INDIAN LEADERS COMPETITION.

No. 1.	fits with	No. 20.	No. 13.	fits with	No. 22.
No. 3.	" "	No. 24.	No. 15.	" "	No. 8.
No. 5.	" "	No. 14.	No. 17.	" "	No. 12.
No. 7.	" "	No. 6.	No. 19.	" "	No. 2.
No. 9.	" "	No. 4.	No. 21.	" "	No. 10.
No. 11.	" "	No. 18.	No. 23.	" "	No. 16.

FOR EASY REFERENCE WE REPEAT THE NAMES OF THE TWELVE LEADERS.

Pt. Malaviya, Mr. Jinnah, Mr. Gandhi, Mr. Shaukat Ali, Pt. Motilal Nehru, Tej Bahadur Sapru, Dr. Ansari, Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, Mr. Sen Gupta, Mr. Subash Bose, Vallabhbhai Patel, Chimanlal Setalvad.

INDIAN LEADERS' COMPETITION

ELIMINATING CONTEST.

I consider the correct order as to popularity of the 12 leaders to be as under.

1.	7. .....
2.	8. .....
3.	9. .....
4.	10. .....
5.	11. .....
6.	12. .....

DECLARATION

(To be made by each Competitor)

I solemnly affirm that my entry to the Indian Leaders Competition was correct, and I have made no claim for the declared dividend.

Name .....

Address .....

NEWSPAPERS AND THE LAW OF DEFAMATION.

(Continued from page 6).

an individual of that name actually existed and sued the owners and publishers for defamation. It was proved that that person was unknown to the author and editor and it was argued therefore that neither of them could have intended to defame him. Evidence was, however, given by the friends of "Artemus Jones" that they thought the article referred to him. It was held by the House of Lords when the case was ultimately taken that the question is whether reasonable men apply the statement to the plaintiff and if they do it is "published of or concerning" the plaintiff no matter what the intention of the writer may have been.

ADVERTISEMENTS AND CARICATURES.

A very recent case dealing with 'caricatures' may be referred to here. The firm of J. S. Fry and Co., Ltd., Chocolate Manufacturers, issued as an advertisement of their goods a caricature of a prominent golf player depicting him as playing golf with a packet of their chocolates protruding from one of his pockets. The caddy who accompanied the player was represented also with a packet of chocolates; the excellence of the chocolates was likened to the excellence of the players drive. On these facts the golf player without whose knowledge or consent the advertisement was published sued the company of chocolate manufacturers on the ground that the company thereby meant and were understood to mean that he had permitted his portrait to be exhibited for the purpose of advertising their chocolates, and was seeking advertisement of himself and notoriety and gain and been guilty of conduct unworthy of his status as an amateur golfer. The Jury found for the plaintiff and awarded him £1.000 as damages. The case was taken to the House of Lords who held that in the circumstances of the case the caricature was capable of bearing the meaning alleged by the plaintiff. ("Tolley v. J. S. Fry Sons, Ltd." (1931) A. C. 333.

DAMAGES.

The subsequent conduct of the journalist defendant affects the question of damages. One instance of such conduct is delaying in or failure to publish a contradiction after receiving a complaint from the plaintiff that the imputations are false. Another instance is the gratuitous circulation of copies of the paper in the neighbourhood. Yet another is when the libel is persisted in, although complained of by the plaintiff. The offer of an apology to the plaintiff before action or so soon afterwards as he had an opportunity of doing so, can always be pleaded in mitigation of the damages. The moral is to apologise and make amends as soon as you find that you were in the wrong.

LORD SHAW'S WARNING.

Before concluding, this part of this contribution the words of Lord Shaw, in the case of 'Channing Arnold', the 'editor of the "Burma Critic" of Rangoon (16 Bombay Law Reporter 545 (559) decided by the Privy Council in 1914, cannot be too strongly impressed on the minds of journalists. He said: "Their Lordships regret to find that there appeared on the one side in this case the time-worn fallacy that some kind of privilege attaches to the Press as distinguished from the members of the public. The freedom of the journalist is the ordinary part of the freedom of the subject, and to whatever lengths the subject in general may go so also may the journalist, but apart from the Statute Law his privilege is no other and no higher. The responsibilities which attach to his power of dissemination of printed matter may, and in the case of a conscientious journalist do make him more careful; but the range of his assertions, his criticisms, in his comments, is as wide as and no wider than that of any other subject. No privilege attaches to his position."

WITHDRAW BENGAL ORDINANCE

Indian Merchants' Representation To Viceroy

BOMBAY, Dec. 9.

"The following telegram has been addressed to the Private Secretary to H.E. the Viceroy by the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay, regarding the Bengal Ordinance (No. XI of 1931):—

The Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber beg to record their strong protest against the promulgation of Ordinance No. XI of 1931 in Bengal which is tantamount to a suspension of the operations of the ordinary law.

While the Committee consider that terrorism can never bring about the political progress of a country but will rather be a hindrance, they feel that Ordinances like the one recently issued, are not the weapons to fight that evil. Powers given to the Executive, for example, those in Section 3, are abnormal and the operations of the Ordinance we mean the exercising of powers which will scarcely differ from Martial Law. The Committee should have thought that the policy of co-operation which was brought about by the Irwin-Gandhi Pact, and developed through the Round Table Conference, should have been pursued after the Premier's statement and no steps taken, calculated to create bitterness or distrust and to hinder the revival of trade and improvement of economic conditions. The best way to fight terrorism would be to go along this patch of co-operation side by side with maintaining Law and Order through the ordinary process of Law. The satisfaction of national aspirations and not Ordinances will be the best antidote, and my Committee, therefore request that the Government of India will be pleased to withdraw the last Ordinance."

WHITHER YOUTH?

Dr. Stanley Jones's Lecture

The first of a series of lectures by Dr. E. Stanley Jones, arranged by the Y.M.C.A, was given in the Y.M.C.A, Hall, Lamington Road, Bombay, on Monday evening last, under the chairmanship of the Hon Justice Sir John Beaumont.

"Anything that hurts the character hurts the country. No liar can be patriot and no patriot can be a liar. Every man who lies stabs his motherland". This was the substance of the lecture.

"Where is youth going"? asked the speaker in his preliminary remarks and proceeded to answer the question. "It is certainly going somewhere. It is certainly not going to stay where it began. It is the peculiar age of upsets—of transition." The transition that was taking place at the present time was one that was going to the very depths o life. Scientific outlook had become practically an atmosphere and there was a clash between the traditional attitude and the scientific attitude. The traditional attitude of life asked no questions, raised no issues; it simply saw what had been been passed on and accepted it.

The speaker said that he was particularly glad to speak to the youth of India at the present time. Exceedingly great changes were impending and it was up to the youth to forge a character that would sustain those changes in the socialy, economic, political and religious life of the country. The future would go as far as their characters would allow it to go. The speaker said that there were three roads, namely, secularism, sexualism and service, from which the youth had to select.

The speaker declared that anything that hurt character hurt the country. No liar could be a patriot and no patriot could be a liar. Every man who lied stabs his motherland. The universe was not built for the success of life.

The universe stood for truth Truth and power were one; lies and weakness were one. Therefore no lie could ever succeed in the universe. "The ability to lie is a liability not an asset", added the speaker. The finest thing that they could offer to any cause was character.

"A HEAVEN OR HELL"

"A home can be hell and it can be heaven and you are the persons to decide," continued the speaker referring to the "road of sexualism." Sex could be sublimated into the highest forms of creative art, music, poetry, personality and quickness of decision. So that, the future was in the hands of the continent. Everything depended on what one thought. The idea of the moment was the deed of the next. "If an impure secret habit has fastened itself upon your life break it or it will break you?" was the speaker's advice.

Youth challenged the authority of elders; women challenged the authority of their men folk (laughter) and the proletariat that is those who were being governed challenged the authority of governing. No doubt that was very healthy tendency. It was a good thing to make people produce their credentials. But it was a dangerous period because it was very much easier to destroy than to build up.

Nagpur University

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Dec. 9.

Sjt. M. Bhawani Shankar Niyogi, Additional Judicial Commissioner, Nagpur, has been elected Vice-Chancellor of the Nagpur University. His rival, Dr. Sir Hari Sing Gour was defeated by 7 votes.

Rao Bahadur Kelkar has again been elected as treasurer of the University.

The Agent for the Government Railways of Iraq says that the regulation of the Turkish Government, hitherto in force, requiring inoculation against plague and possession of a certificate in respect of such inoculation, for entry into and travel through Turkey 'en route' via Baghdad, etc., to Europe, has now been withdrawn.

WHAT GOVERNMENT HAS DONE FOR DEPRESSED CLASSES

Education Minister Catlalogues Achievements.

A meeting of the Backward Class Board, recently formed by the Government, was held for the first time on Wednesday at the Committee Room of the Council Hall, when the following were present:—

Mr. O. H. B. Starte, Backward Class Officer, Dr. P. G. Solanki, M.L.C., Rao Bahadur S. K. Bole, M.L.C., Mr. R. R. Bakhale, M.L.C., Mr. J. S. Kadri, M.L.C., Mr. Dharmama Yellappa Sambrani, Colonel Alfred Barnett, Mr. Mohamed Zakharia Maniar, and Mr. B. V. Patil.

The Hon'ble Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed, Minister for Education, in inaugurating the meeting, said that Mr. Starte, the Backward Class Officer and President of the Backward Class Board, had requested him to inaugurate the firs' meeting and welcome them. The Hon'ble Minister said that he was pleased to meet them on that day at the outset of their work, and addressed to them a few words, as desired by the President of the Board.

The Bombay Government was the first of the Provincial Governments to constitute a Backward Class Board to look after and safeguard the interests of the backward classes in this Presidency, and the constitution of the Board marked an important epoch in the history of the backward classes in this Presidency.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT'S ACHIEVEMENTS.

The Hon. Minister observed that in this Presidency the backward classes had made rapid strides in primary education as was evidenced by the increasing number of children attending primary schools. In 1904-05, there were only about 15,000 children at school; in 1917 the number rose to over 30.000 and in 1931 the figure stood at over 61,000.

The Government had encouraged education among the backward classes by the grant to them of a large number of scholarships in schools and colleges, and a number of places in the Government High Schools and training institutions were reserved for members of these Classes. Special maintenance grants for hostels for them were also made by Government. Government were maintaining, besides, a hostel, at their own expense, for the backward classes attending secondary schools and colleges at Poona. There were two or three other hostels in other places of the Presidency, which were aided by Government.

Members of the backward classes have been given special representation by elections in Municipal Boroughs and by nominations to other Municipalities, Local Boards and the Legislative Council.

It was a matter for gratification that His Majesty's Government were pleased to appoint Dr. Ambedkar as a Delegate to the Round Table Conference.

JOBS FOR "DEPRESSED" CLASSES.

The Minister regretted very much that in the past the backward classes were not represented in Government service, but this was due to the want of necessary educational qualifications; but now with the advance of education, he hoped that they would be taken on in Government service. The Minister noticed that there were committees approved by Government for recommending candidates from among the Muhammadans and non-Brahmins, and he hoped, that similar committees would be formed for the backward classes at the instance of the Board. He said that Government would always welcome proposals from the Board; but he hoped that, in view of the financial stringency of Government, the proposals would be moderate.

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BOMBAY THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1931

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Campaign To Vilify 'Frontier Gandhi' Begins

BRITISH 'JINGO PRESS' CANARD ABOUT WAGING "HOLY WAR."

Sir Abdul Qayum Calls It A Perversion Of Fact

DELIBERATE PLAN AGAINST CREATION OF N. W. F. P. INTO GOVERNOR'S PROVINCE.

(From Our Staff Correspondent).

LONDON, Dec. 8.

When I wired yesterday I was uncertain about the exact date when the campaign against Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan and the Red Shirts would be started, though I could foresee it in the next few days.

However, to-day's "Daily Express" may be said to have stolen a march over its jingo Fleet Street comrades by publishing the story: "Holy war threat in India started by Abdul Gaffar Khan with the help of the Red Shirts." The story is called a significant despatch from a leading authority in India. My information obtained in influential quarters is that the writer is an Englishman from Peshawar having closest touch with the N. W. F. officialdom. The despatch says:—

"A JIHAD."

"Beginning with one of Gandhi's Youth Leagues, Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan turned the Red Shirts into Khudai-Khidmatgars to whom he sent call after call to a jihad (holy war). Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan declaims: 'You shall be the foundation of the work to free the world from all infidels. You shall be the people to free India from the tyrant English people, who have ruined not only India, but the whole Islamic world. You shall release Islam and the whole world from the clutches of the cruel-hearted English nation. There is no better jihad than to free your country from slavery, foreign yoke.'

GOD-SENT LIBERATOR OF ISLAM.

To the ever-increasing army of Gaffar Khan is not merely the dictator wearing the martyr's halo, but the God-sent liberator of Islam; and at the present moment still touring the Frontier enlisting the fanatical tribesmen in his battalion of the crusaders. The paper describes him as a born publicist, experienced blusterer and unequalled opportunist. Unrestrained and unrestricted, he goes on his way breathing fire against Britain stirring discontent among the excitable tribes, calling on all good Muslims to be prepared to fight the British invaders. Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan is reported to have told his men to use their guns not to shoot "your neighbours in the tribal feuds but to drive the British out of India."

The despatch then attacks the Red Shirts thus:—

"BRITISH RAJ HAS ENDED."

"Their volunteers run races with the district police sepoys to see who shall use the police training ground for the morning's parade and drill. Their dramas are played around villages depicting British officials being assassinated while on duty their scouts hold up traffic, even British officers, while the Red Shirt volunteers army marches. Their youths jeer and hiss at all Britons on public road. Their missionaries tour the Frontier proclaiming that the British Raj has ended."

The writer says:—

"EMPEROR OF RED SHIRTS."

"With this movement affiliated to the Congress, Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan is verily the Emperor of the Red Shirts. Now this remarkable man has the audacity to challenge the British to arrest him, as he is confident of producing within twenty-four hours a mighty Frontier rising. So he is permitted to call his jihad from every Frontier hill top in the sure faith that one day that call will be dramatically heeded."

"PERVERSION OF FACT."

Sir Abdul Qayum whose attention was drawn to this article describes it as a perversion of fact. At the same time he became restive and communicated with the India Office his opinion on the reported activities of Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan as mischievous and deliberately planned against the creation of the N. W. F. Province into a Governor's Province. I understand that he took the opportunity to impress upon Sir Samuel Hoare not to be carried away by the despatch, but steadfastly give effect to the Premier's declaration in setting up the new Governor's Province.

Along with him were a number of Indian delegates to wish the Secretary of State good-bye on the eve of their departure for India.

The "Frontier Gandhi."

GOVERNOR-DESIGNATE OF BENGAL

Part He Played In Ireland

MR. CLYNES GIVES HIM GOOD CHARACTER.

LONDON, Dec. 9.

References have recently been made to Sir John Anderson, Governor-Designate of Bengal, which are stated in authoritative quarters to show a very imperfect knowledge of the role which Sir John Anderson played in Ireland. It is pointed out that his services were called upon by President Cosgrave in settling administrative details of the new Irish Government, and especially in readjusting the financial and other relations between Northern and Southern Ireland, and in drafting the Irish Treaty.

Mr. Clynes who was Home Secretary in the last Labour Government and who worked with Sir John Anderson in the Home Office, interviewed by Reuter, said "Only those who worked with him have had opportunities of understanding the splendid human qualities and warm-hearted motives that influenced the direction of his activities. I know that Ministers in all parties had from him an equal measure of the sagest advice and finest assistance. His experience, knowledge, and character are a combination not always found in national service."—Reuter.

COMMONS PROGRAMME BEFORE X'MAS RECESS.

Unusual Interest In Industry And Trade.

LONDON, Dec. 8.

Rugby.—The House of Commons rises for the Christmas recess on Friday. To-morrow and Thursday have been allocated for the debate on the Opposition motion of censure, the terms of which will allow of discussion over a wide field, including the protection of iron and steel, cotton and other industries on which subject a number of Conservative backbenchers had tabled a motion for which there will not now be time. Friday will be given to the adjournment motion.

The closing days of the session are marked by the congestion of business at question time, and to-day's order paper contained 140 questions for oral answer. It is significant of the interest taken in matters connected with industry and trade and the economic position of the country that out of this number, 70 were addressed to the President of the Board of Trade. No less than eighteen questions aimed at eliciting a promise of the extension of the operation of the Abnormal Importations Act to various articles and the House was amused when Mr. Runciman, grouping them together, gave a single answer to the effect that it would be improper for him to indicate articles which might or might not be included in future orders under the Act.—B. O. W.

GOLDEN JUBILEE OF POET KHABARDAR.

Celebration In Madras City.

A Madras Correspondent writes: Under the auspices of the Madras Gujarati Mandal, a public meeting, representing all the Gujarati-speaking communities of Madras was held at Seth Permananddas Chotadas Dharamshala to celebrate the Golden Jubilee of the great Poet, Ardeshir Framji Khabardar.

Mr. Vidyasagar Pandya presided. An address enclosed in a silver casket and a purse of Rs. 501 were presented to the Poet by the President amidst cheers. Essays were read on the Gujarati literature and the place of the Poet in Gujarati poetry.

Messrs. Ratnamaniram, and Keshav Dev and others spoke about the achievements of the Poet in the field of Gujerati literature and paid him glowing tributes for the literary work he was doing for years together.

Sjt. Khabardar exhorting the Gujaratis present to join the Mandal and to preserve the dignity and prestige and honour of Gujarat, a province which had produced Lord Krishna, Swami Dayanand and Mahatma Gandhi.

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj who is carrying on the anti-Untouchability campaign vigorously on behalf of the Indian National Congress has already been successful in getting many temples opened for the "Untouchables." The picture shows the Maruti Temple at Rohani in Wardha district which was opened for the "Untouchables" through the efforts of Seth Jamnalal Bajaj.

GERMANY TO ADD TO ITS SILVER COINS.

(Special Cable).

LONDON, Dec. 8.

Berlin.—The Reichstag will be invited to sanction the minting of 20,000,000 five-mark silver pieces, thereby increasing the total of silver coins in circulation to 1,142,000,000.

GERMAN FINANCIAL POSITION.

Fall In Reichsbanks' Gold Cover

LONDON, Dec. 9.

Basle.—Despite the favourable balance of trade of about 350,000,000 marks monthly, the Reichsbank gold cover has fallen to 12 per cent. after deduction of the Reichsbank's foreign currencies and liabilities. This startling fact was revealed by Herr Nelchior, German Delegate at the Young Plan Special Advisory Committee to consider Germany's ability to pay Reparations. Short-term debts amount to 12 milliard marks. Reichsbank in the past six months has repaid one milliard marks.—Reuter.

SECUNDERABAD CRICKET.

Free Looters Pile Up 421.

SECUNDERABAD, Dec. 9.

The finals in the Gold Cup Tournaments commenced yesterday in splendid weather. The Free Looters, who had been augmented by the addition of Colah and Merchant electing to bat, sent in Mehta and Dilawar Hussein to open their innings. Aligarh attack was in charge of Nazir Ali and Captain Khan. Before adjourning for lunch the Free Looters had scored 162 for two wickets. The notable contributions are those of Mehta 74, Merchant 42, both still batting, and Colah 33.

Continuing after lunch the score was raised to 200 after 55 minutes further play, mehta being out for 77.

The Free Looters resumed their innings to-day with over-night score of 321. The attack on behalf of Aligarh was in hands of Nazir Ali and Iflikhan. The former with the fifth ball of his first over dismissed Merchant for l.b.w. The out-going batsman scored 157 just 4 runs short of Sutcliffs' total last year in the same tournament. The Free Looters innings closed at 12-35 p.m. with their score at 421.

Faced with a huge total of 421, the Aligarh opened their first innings with Zahid Sayeed and Akhtar Hussein. At lunch interval their score stood at 17 for two wickets.—A. P.

"BUY BRITISH" CAMPAIGN

"Most Successful Results," Says Mr. Thomas.

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, Dec. 8.

"Buy British" campaign launched by the Empire Marketing Board pervaded the whole of Britian, declared Mr. Thomas at questio time in the House of Commons He added that the Board w amply satisfied with the campaign which had been reinforced by distributive trades, and brought ho to all the patriotic duty of buying home produce first, and oversea produce second. The total cost to the Empire Marketing Boar would be about £12,000 which ex penditure secured large and diversified publicity. Mr. Thomas thanked all the helpers of the campaign from Boy Scouts and Girl Guides to Prime Minister and the Leader of the Opposition. He concluded with a statement that this campaign had produced the greatest peace time effort ever conducted, and had had the most successful results.

PATRONISING EMPIRE TEAS

(Special Cable).

LONDON, Dec. 8.

Empire teas alone were bought for the Army and Air Force, announced Mr. Duff Cooper in the Commons to-day. Later Mr. Neville Chamberlain said that he had noted representations and communications of Empire Tea Associations, but was unable to make any further statement at present.

Asked to prevent blending of Java with Empire teas (which blended product was sold as Empire blend) Mr. Hore-Belisha, Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade, said that he would consider the matter if furnished with particulars.

(Continued from Column 7.)

divergence of British policy. He was unable to see anything in the statement that would justify the Indian patriot doing other than putting his whole efforts into getting practical working a Constitution which might contain seeds of national expansion and growth. He had no doubt, that, provided the 1917 policy was pursued, there would be increasing recognition of how vital Britain and India were to each other's welfare, so that the two countries whose fortunes and destinies were so mysteriously inter-twined, might for all time bring their several gifts to the aid and welfare of common imperial society. (Cheers).

The debate was then adjourned till to-morrow.—Reuter.

"BRITAIN OUGHT NOT TO GIVE PLEDGE WHICH SHE IS UNABLE TO FULFILL."

"Niggardly Advance Means Chaos."

SANKEY'S ADVICE TO SEIZE THIS GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY.

"Assisting India To Govern Herself Would Be Higher And Nobler Than Governing Her."

—Archbishop of Canterbury.

LORD IRWIN JUSTIFIES CONFERENCE METHOD.

LONDON, Dec. 8.

The following is the continuation of the debate on Indian in the House of Lords:—

Lord Lloyd, moving his amendment, disclaimed hostility to Government, but contended that th only honest policy was to preserv an open mind until the Committees had reported so that when the constitution was presented to Parliament it would be possible t vote against it without having misled India. He criticised the White Paper as dangerously vague and said if all the safeguards were effective, responsibility would be a mere shadow, while if real responsibility was introduced safeguards would be worthless.

Contending that Government was on the wrong road, he counselled discontinuing building from the top and making a beginning from the bottom by extending and widening the basis of franchise and deepening its foundations, thus ascertaining what masses really thought.

SANKEY'S APPEAL TO LLOYD.

Lord Sankey declared that the British record in India had stood the test of time. He paid a tribute to British achievements in many spheres and said that as a result of British policy of ordered evolution, a body of educated and cultured opinion nurtured in British political ideals and sharing British political ambitions was, to-day, pressing for a further step along the road which it had already trod with us. He was convinced that the Government's policy would produce a happy and contended India, and appealing to Lord Lloyd to withdraw his amendment as likely to excite suspicion in India, expressed the opinion that only Indian doubt of Britain's sincerity could prevent success, and nothing would more effectively dispel such a doubt than the House of Lord's unopposed affirmation of the Government's declaration.

SEIZE THIS GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY.

Lord Sankey reaffirmed the belief in an All-India Federation and said that probably many Peers present would live to see it; but **Britain ought not to give a pledge** which she was unable to fulfil. It was, therefore, impossible to promise a Federation on a particular day or a year, for it depended on factors some of which were beyond Britain's control, for example adhesion of Princes. He was, however, confident that the question would be settled, and pledged himself to do everything possible to help in the establishment of Federation as early as possible.

He, concluding, said that Government would pursue its task. Conciliation, consultation and co-operation were the order of the day. "For the next two, three or four years the initiative with regard to India is in your hands. What shall your policy be? Niggardly advance would mean chaos in India. The present opportunity may never occur. Let us seize it."

ASSIST INDIA TO GOVERN ITSELF.

The Archbishop of Canterbury warned the House of the effect of Indian suspicion which the Round Table Conference had largely allayed if the amendment was passed. Referring to his meeting with Gandhiji he said that it was impossible to resist the fascination of his strange and mystic personality, and he hoped that he (Gandhiji) would see on reflection that his ideals were much more likely to be fulfilled by the policy of co-operation with fellow Indians than by methods of Civil Disobedience. He, concluding, said that to Govern India had been the greatest achievement Britain had ever attempted, but it was higher and nobler to assist India to govern itself.

Lord Summer, supporting the amendment, declared that Government had not received at the last lection a mandate to introduce scheme that would revolutionise the Government of India.

Lord Snell, repudiating the suggestion that the Round Table Conference had failed, described the part of men of all parties in Britain and India in seeking solution on the most difficult and involved problem.

WANTED CLARIFICATION.

He declared that the Opposition were anxious about some phrases in the White Paper. He referred in this connection to the statement that Government had no intention of urging the measure of responsibility which the Conference felt to be premature, and asked if it meant that Government reserved the right to impose on India any plan irrespective of the wishes of Indians. He pointed out that the Opposition were not prepared to allow Government to say later that because they had approved of the White Paper they were committed to whatever interpretation Government chose to put on it. They reserved the right to consider future stages on merits. He wished to know whether Government intended to carry out the plans reasonably speedily.

Lord Burnham, supporting the amendment, criticised the procedure of sending Committees to India, and expressed the opinion that the White Paper settled nothing but tended still further to unsettle everything.

CONFERENCE METHOD VINDICATED.

Lord Irwin, in a maiden speech, declared that the Round Table Conference had abundantly vindicated the Conference method and he had not the slightest doubt that the changes of solution of the great Imperial problem had been immeasureably advanced by giving India the right to be a joint architect of her Constitution.

He agreed that it would be folly to under-estimate the immense difficulties, but it would equally be folly to under-estimate the amount of the common ground achieved by the Round Table Conference. He did not doubt that Parliament was prepared to give whatever powers appeared necessary against terrorists or any potential resumption of civil trouble, but pointed out the futility of mere repression as a remedy for political discontent, and said that only the Government that was able to convince reasonable men that it was pursuing vigorously and determinedly with real intention to achieve a constructive policy aiming at agreement could appeal for their support if it was compelled to employ severe measures in other directions.

A PROFOUND MISTAKE.

Lord Irwin proceeded to say that it was a profound mistake to treat the Indian difficulty as the work of insignificant minority. He revealed that before the beginning of Civil Disobedience he had consulted experienced men in India on the possibility of treating the situation by inaugurating such rigid repression as would create a "desert which we should then call peace." The steps examined included the supression of press and public speech and the closing of Councils, but he had always returned to the conclusion that it would lead to retrogression and not to progress. Therefore (they had to turn their minds to well-constructed agreement.

THE RIGHT PLAN.

He had reached the conclusion that the general plan with safeguards and responsibility was right. There was no reason, after the Premier's statement for India to fear the risk of sharp

(Continued in column 5.)

OXFORD BEAT CAMBRIDGE.

Inter-'Varsity Rugby Match.

LONDON, Dec. 8.

In the Inter-Varsity Rugby Match at Twickenham, to-day, Oxford beat Cambridge by ten points to three.—Reuter.

Sir John Stanley Dead.

London.—The death is announced of Sir John Stanley.—Reuter.

Sir John Stanley who died at the age of 85 was for some time a judge in the Calcutta High Court and then Chief Judge of N. W. Provinces High Court.

BAFFLOING DOCTORS FOR TWO YEARS.

A Pipe-Mouth-piece That Hindered Breathing.

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, Dec. 8.

Stockholm.—The fact that a youngman from Motala had been breathing through the mouthpiece of a broken pipe which had lodged in his wind-pipe for two years was revealed when, in a fit of coughing, he dislodged the obstruction which had baffled doctors. He had swallowed a piece of his pipe when it broke in his mouth in a car collision two years ago. The doctors to whom he had complained of fits of suffocation, had ex-rayed him for inflammation of another part of his throat.

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